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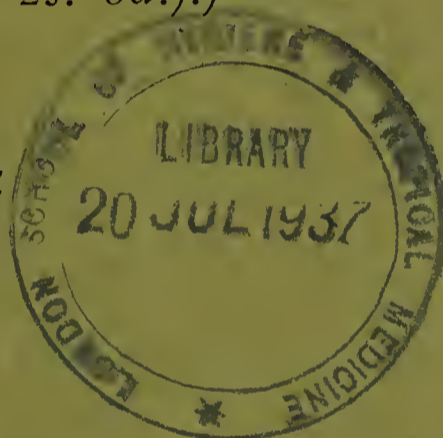
REPORT

by His Majesty's Government in the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the Council of the League of Nations on
the Administration of

TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE for the year 1935

(For Reports for 1933 and 1934 see Non-Parliamentary
Publications Colonial No. 98, 1934 (Price 4s. 6d.) and
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Togoland under British Mandate.

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FOREWORD.

During the examination of the British Accredited Representative at the 28th Session of the Permanent Mandates Commission on the report on the administration of Togoland under British Mandate for the year 1934 certain observations and requests for further details were made. To facilitate easy reference to the information now supplied an index is given below :—

<i>Page of Minutes of XXVIII Session of Permanent Mandates Commission.</i>	<i>Nature of Enquiry or Information required.</i>	<i>Paragraph in this Report.</i>
78-79, 81	The measures taken to ensure the practical application of the principle of economic equality, in view of the enactment of the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, and the Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, 1934.	43-48
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I.—GENERAL.

Togoland under British Mandate lies between $6^{\circ} 7'$ and $11^{\circ} 8'$ N. latitude, and $0^{\circ} 27'$ W. and $1^{\circ} 15'$ E. longitude, and comprises an area of 13,040 square miles. Its boundaries are defined in the Anglo-German Conventions of 1st July, 1890, and 16th February, 1900. With the acceptance at the close of 1930 by the British and French Governments of the line recommended by the Mixed Commission as the boundary between the two spheres the delimitation of the boundaries of that part of Togoland which is under British Mandate was completed. The Commission's Report appeared in the Report* for 1931 as Appendix III.

2. A detailed description of the physical features of the territory under the mandate was given in the 1929 Report,† where information is to be found regarding the general character of the country and the nature of the vegetation.

II.—STATUS OF THE TERRITORY.

3. The territory is administered as an integral part of the Gold Coast in accordance with the provisions of the Mandate dated 20th July, 1922, granted to Great Britain.

III.—STATUS OF THE NATIVE INHABITANTS.

4. The status of a native inhabitant is defined with the agreement of the Permanent Mandates Commission as "a British protected person native of the Mandated Territory". Under the terms of a declaration made by His Majesty's Government, the native inhabitants are exempted from any obligation to military service whether for the defence of the territory or otherwise. They enjoy like protection with respect to their persons and property in the territory and in British Colonies, Protectorates and Dependencies as is accorded to British subjects.

IV.—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

5. A list of international conventions, treaties, and bilateral agreements which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate will be found in Appendix 1 to this Report. During 1935 the following were applied:—

Conventions and Treaties.

(a) International Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles dated at Geneva the 30th March, 1931, was extended to the territory as from the 3rd January, 1935.

* Colonial No. 77.

† Colonial No. 52.

(b) Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air, dated at Warsaw the 12th October, 1929, was extended to the territory as from the 3rd March, 1935.

(c) Universal Postal Convention and the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes, dated at Cairo the 20th March, 1934, was extended to the territory as from the 30th March, 1935.

(d) International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation dated at the Hague the 12th April, 1933, was extended to the territory as from the 1st August, 1935.

(e) Supplementary Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium to facilitate the conduct of legal proceedings which was signed at Brussels on the 4th November, 1932, was extended to the territory as from the 27th June, 1935.

(f) Convention between the United Kingdom and Finland regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters which was signed in London on the 11th August, 1933, was extended to the territory as from the 4th June, 1935.

(g) Convention between the United Kingdom and the Netherlands regarding legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, dated 31st May, 1932, and ratified in London on the 29th June, 1933, was in so far as it affects the Netherlands East Indies and the Netherlands Colony of Surinam applied to the territory as from the 21st March, 1935, and 5th May, 1935, respectively.

(h) The Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and United States of America dated 22nd December, 1931, was extended to the territory as from 24th June, 1935.

Nationals of States Members of the League of Nations are afforded full economic equality in the territory in accordance with the stipulations of the Mandate.

V.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

6. Details regarding the administration of the territory have already been given in previous reports. For administrative purposes it is divided into two spheres; the Southern, which comprises the single district of Ho with its headquarters at Kpandu, and the Northern with its districts of Dagomba and Krachi, and parts of the Gonja, Kusasi and Mamprussi districts. The Northern Section is administered as an integral part of the Northern Territories, while the Southern forms part of the Eastern Province of the Colony of the Gold Coast.

7. It is possible that the remarks made last year by the Accredited Representative in his opening address regarding the systems of administration in Togoland may have been misinterpreted by some of the Members of the Commission. He stressed the point that in the North the system was "indirect" while in the South it was "direct," and explained in reply to Baron Van Asveck's question that the difference between the two systems was principally financial. There is no doubt some truth in this statement. Nevertheless it must be made clear that, while Stool Treasuries are one of the main supports of a Native Authority, the *modus operandi* of Government in dealing with a Native Authority is equally important. As regards Togoland, the system and method of government is exactly the same in both areas, though the northern part of the territory has advanced along the road towards the goal of local self-government by a quicker and easier route than has been possible to the people of the south, for the reason that those in the north, with their simple habits, taboos, native laws and customs are more amenable to advice and have been fortunate in escaping the violent contact with a modern civilization or European ideas which those in the southern sphere have experienced. Outside influences can quite easily destroy all tribal institutions and traditions unless those institutions are carefully fostered and grafted on to the modern organization. The first principle of the Gold Coast Government has been to adopt for the purpose of local government the institutions which the people themselves have evolved through the ages, modified where necessity demands it, but moulded so that the people may develop on their own lines and stand in due course on their own feet. This policy is carried out in both spheres and there has been no variation from it. Previous reports will bear out the truth of this statement. Any policy which does not foster native institutions must result in the detribalization of the native and the destruction of all African atmosphere. More development is taking place in the north for the reasons which have already been given. Stool Treasuries, which are admittedly one of the main props of an indirectly ruled country have been established throughout the area and the principle of the introduction of a levy or a tribute, the collections from which must be deposited in the Treasuries, has received the approval of the Governor of the Gold Coast. On the other hand the Southern Section is not unduly lagging behind, for in the Ho district two amalgamated States have quickly realized the benefits which accrue from the establishment of a properly organized Treasury. Akpini and Awatime now have these Treasuries, and have instituted small annual levies. It is hoped that other States will benefit by this example and follow in their footsteps. Perhaps it is not out of place to mention that the chiefs in the Gold Coast Colony proper have recently consented to legislation being passed through the Legislative Council which grants permission to those States who so desire, to impose a levy for general purposes, the proceeds of which will be deposited in the Stool Treasury.

8. In the Southern Section some further progress has been made in the amalgamation of divisions with one or other of the groups already formed. Previous reports have described the development of these amalgamations, and paragraph 7 of the Report for 1934* gave a description of the work carried out.

9. During 1935 three further divisions amalgamated with the Asogli State, namely Hlefi, Tsome (South) and Aveno. The strength of the States with their populations is now as follows :—

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of former divisions</i>				<i>Paramount Chief</i>	<i>Population</i>
Akpini	20	Fiaga of Kpandu ...	28,238			
Asogli	18	Fiaga of Ho	20,666			
Awatime... ..	10	Fiaga of Awatime ...	13,285			
Buem	3	Omanhene of Buem ...	22,901			
	—					
	51		85,090			
	—					

Several other divisions have expressed a desire to join a group but have not yet taken the final step. Others would almost certainly join were it not for some petty domestic dispute within the division in which the various villages have taken sides.

The State Councils have met fairly frequently and have successfully settled several political disputes. Business of a constitutional nature was also discussed and the relations between the chiefs themselves have been most harmonious. It may be said that these meetings have produced an entirely different atmosphere in the relationship of the chiefs with each other. Such was not the case a few years ago when all conversations were carried out through the official linguists of the division.

10. Coming to the general development in the Northern Section, the introduction of Stool Treasuries, the approval by the Governor of the Gold Coast of direct taxation by the chiefs themselves, and the preparation of annual estimates of revenue and expenditure are the outstanding features of the progress made in the native administration in the territory.

11. In the Dagomba District, the year 1935 has shown a steady, if not spectacular, advance in the administrative education of chiefs. This was most evident in the Dagomba Conference, 1935, in which the sub-divisional chiefs suddenly and surprisingly became articulate. Hitherto, the great difficulty has always been to get voiced openly, in the conference, the grumbles which have undoubtedly been muttered quietly in the sub-divisions after the conference has broken up. In this conference, however, the Dagombas showed an interest in their country as a whole. In the past, the better sub-divisional chiefs have certainly worked for the good of their sub-divisions, but have shown their eagerness mainly in competition

* Colonial, No. 107.

with others. This year at last a corporate spirit stirred in the conference and, though it only stirred and then relapsed into slumber, what has once stirred can be thoroughly roused, given time and patience.

Much has been said of the harm done by the colonising European, who divides and upsets those lands on which his shadow falls. That saying at least does not apply to Dagomba. Dagomba was once, perhaps, an united tribe—but long ago. For a hundred years before the coming of the European, the death of each Ya-Na was the signal for civil war amongst the competing candidates; and only one out of every half-dozen Ya-Nas ever succeeded in uniting Savelugu, Karaga, and Yendi.

Dagomba to-day is more closely knit than it has been for a century, and for that it has to thank the European. Nor has this promise of unity been achieved by direct orders from the District Commissioners; in fact, at the 1935 conference the sub-divisional chiefs were left to think and speak for themselves. They had been encouraged beforehand to do this and to suggest what was good for Dagomba as a whole, and though in some instances the political officer was aware that much had been left unsaid, he felt that there was considerable profit in the little which the chiefs had said for themselves.

12. Material advance is evident in the revised estimates for Dagomba, in which additional revenue of more than £1,000 was added to the original revenue estimate. This was balanced by additional special warrants of over £1,000 with extra allocations for buildings and water-supplies under Works Recurrent and Capital Works. The estimates make interesting reading and will be found at Appendix IV as an example of the work now undertaken.

The total estimated revenue for the area is now £3,788 10s. and total expenditure £4,084 1s. 8d. The estimated excess of assets over liabilities on 31st March, 1936, is £578 8s. 3d. which forms a useful reserve.

The main items of expenditure during the past year have been :—

(a) *Chiefs' salaries*.—Every sub-divisional chief has been given a salary, varying according to his position and his deserts. The latter were estimated by the Ya-Na, who was inclined to discount the former entirely, but steadier counsels prevailed.

(b) *Elders' salaries*.—Now that most of their perquisites have been taken from elders, it has been necessary to make up to them for what they have lost, and to remove from them the temptation to conceal sources of revenue. As many as possible have therefore been given small but sufficient salaries.

(c) *Native Administration Police*.—These are a body of twenty-four men who are proving very useful. Their uniforms and training give them a prestige which the ordinary chief's messenger lacks.

(d) *School fees*.—These are paid by the Native Administration, as it is recognized that it is the Native Administration which needs educated boys.

(e) *Yendi Cattle Farm*.—This farm continues, but it is still too early to say whether it will be a success. The system on which the cattle were obtained—namely on loan from the subdivisions—makes it necessary to pay out considerable amounts in compensation to the actual owners of cattle whose cows have died. The success of the venture will depend upon the success or failure of the calves born.

(f) *Water supply*.—A total amount of £250 was allocated, and a great deal has already been spent on improvement of water supplies. Although it was not possible to allocate more for that purpose this year, the work already done at Yendi, Savelugu and Gulkpego villages has begun to show the ordinary Dagomba farmer that the Native Administration is not merely a mutual benefit society for chiefs.

(g) *Ya-Na's Court and Office*.—A building well suited for this purpose has been purchased from the Assemblies of God Mission at a price which covered the cost of construction and materials. A safe has been installed, and it is now regularly used.

(h) *Yendi School*.—The amount of £300 has been allocated for the building of this school. It is proposed that it should have about 60 to 80 pupils at first, who will be educated up to the third standard. After this, specially chosen pupils will go on to Tamale School, there to complete their education up to the seventh standard. The purpose of this school is not to flood Dagomba with would-be clerks, but to give ordinary boys, prospective chiefs, and prospective elders, an education which will just enable them to check their own accounts and court records, and to correspond with each other in Dagomba. It is hoped that the school will be completed this dry season.

(i) *Cost of preparation for taxation*.—More than £100 has been allocated for the payment of young scribes who are preparing nominal rolls, and for the cost of stationery.

(j) *Payment of labourers*.—£120 extra has been set aside for the payment of labourers doing general work on public services. During previous years, such work has been done by communal labourers, unpaid; although during the last year or two an increasing proportion of paid labour has been employed. This year, all labourers called in to Yendi have been paid and it has therefore been found necessary to set aside this additional sum in the revised Estimates.

(k) *Improvement of cattle route*.—For the erection of kraals, and improvement of water supplies on the route, a sum of £150 has been allocated in the revised Estimates.

13. There have been few appeals against the decisions of Native Courts, and of those few, most were discovered to be groundless. Although the normal Native Court tends to be more severe in its penalties than that of the District Commissioner, it is increasingly realized now that a lighter penalty strictly enforced is better than a heavy fine which may not be paid for months. *Bis dat qui cito dat* might in this reference be translated, "He is twice punished who has to pay at once."

14. During 1935, the French Government announced their intention of disarming the Konkombas on their side of the boundary, and asked for our co-operation. The Gold Coast Government agreed to co-operate so far as to prevent fugitives crossing the frontier and using British territory as a refuge. As a result, a Commissioner of Police has been stationed on the frontier with a detachment of twenty-five police. The work has been completed, and the detachment is establishing a salutary control on a troublesome group of tribes during the dry season.

Actually, the fact that there is really little trouble with the Konkomba is an excellent tribute to the tact and efficiency of our police, as well as a proof that the introduction of indirect rule is not stirring up the trouble which was prophesied by those opposed to the system.

15. Divisional Native Authorities. The work of the Yendi Divisional Court and Treasury has been most satisfactorily performed. The Na's mouth-piece (a sadly needed instrument now that the Na is growing weaker) is Mbadugu, who together with Kumlana supports most of the heat and burden of administration with little reward. The Gbongmara is young but promising; and many of the younger men about the Court, who will eventually become influential, show distinct promise. A periodical meeting of the elders forming the Ya Na's Court is held to discuss matters affecting Yendi and the sub-division.

The sub-divisions of Gushiego, Zabzugu, Sunson, Nakpali, all show distinct advance, for they are in good hands and the local authorities control their sub-divisions well.

16. *Mamprussi*.—The Na Yiri continued to exercise his authority with tact and skill throughout the year, but the Kusasi subordinate area has suffered a great loss by the death of Bawkunaba in December after a brief illness. During his short rule his personality, keenness and sound judgment had won for him the high opinion of the Administration and the respect of his chiefs and subjects. Fortunately his successor has been an able councillor and should therefore be able to pick up the reins with little difficulty.

Speaking of the District generally, the year has been an uneventful one, a contributory cause being a decided lessening in the numbers of immigrants from the French territories. Indeed some

arrivals of a year ago to the B'moba area again crossed the border. This is possibly attributable to lower taxation by the French Authorities.

17. In Kusasi, the re-organization of the people of Worikambo under two minor chiefs, mentioned in the report of last year, continues to be a great success, particularly so in the case of one, the Kpipkirana, who rules over three closely related B'moba clans numbering nearly 3,000 people. Unfortunately the chief of Worikambo died in December after a rule of only three years. His successor will be difficult to find.

A similar reorganization of the large unwieldy section of Wurinyanga in Buguri has led to a simpler and more efficient control. The section is now divided into four groups, two being B'moba, one Kusasi and the fourth a mixture of Moshi and Busansi. Each has its own headman who is responsible to the chief of Buguri through his resident deputy.

The B'moba area resumed its peaceful tenor early in the year when the dispute between Bounkpourogouna and the chief of Binde, referred to in last year's report, was settled. The death of the latter made this a comparatively simple task, as his family was not prepared to pursue his policy. Though the relations between Binde and the senior chief are now friendly, the former has lost the allegiance of the two antagonized B'moba sections who now deal directly with Bounkpourogou.

18. While the Tribunal at Nalerigu has again dealt with few disputes, that at Bawku undertook a considerable amount of work. In both, their decisions have been careful and accepted without any desire on the part of the litigants to appeal.

19. The chiefs of the three areas took part in a Mamprussi conference held at Nalerigu in April when the Native Administration estimates were planned for 1935-6. This meeting, the first of its kind, enabled the chiefs to learn how their revenue had accrued and been spent for the past year and gave each a voice in the financial affairs of his area for the future.

The Na Yiri has paid two visits to Togoland during the year. In February he rode to Yendi in order to define a portion of the Dagomba-Mamprussi boundary by agreement with the Ya Na. For this he deserves considerable credit as he broke a hereditary taboo. In December the Na visited Nakpandure for the purpose of inspecting the sleeping sickness hospital.

20. *Gonja*.—The small section of Togoland administered by the Gonja chiefs is inhabited by the Nawuri and Nchumuru tribes and lies between the Daka and the Oti rivers with the Nanumba on the north. Most of this area is under the control of the Gonja chief living at Kpandai under the title of Kanunkulaiwura. He is one of the "three gates" to the sub-divisional Skin of Kpembe.

On the arrival of the Europeans, this section of Gonja was cut off from the rest of the division but its chiefs remained at their headquarters at Kpandi, with the result that the old Native Administration was to all intents and purposes carried on in spite of the fact that they were serving a different European power from the Kpembewura. On the other hand, the Southern Section which is inhabited by the Nchumuru, was separated from their Gonja chief the Sunbungwura (another "gate" to the Kpembe Skin) who resided over the Daka River in British territory. The result of this separation has been most marked. In Kpandai the Nawuris still continue to serve the Kanunkulaiwura quite contentedly and are an industrious hard working people. They produce a surplus of foodstuffs for sale and rear good herds of cattle, which are said to be some of the finest in the Northern Territories. Not so the Nchumurus. Separated from their Gonja chief, they have endeavoured more and more to assert their independence, holding that there was no longer any call for them to serve the Gonja. Rather do they incline towards the cosmopolitan "state" of Krachi.

21. During last year an effort was made to define some sort of boundary on the Southern Section between the Nchumurus serving Gonja and Krachi but the result has not been too satisfactory. The Nchumuru chiefs living on the Togoland side of the Daka have persistently refused to come to answer the call of the Kpembewura, who decided to investigate the reason with a somewhat unwisely large following. On his appearance, the people fled towards Krachi and were shortly followed by their brothers living on the west banks of the Daka. This habit of migration is not new to the Nchumuru as can be seen by the names on the English and German maps, which show "old and new" villages of the same name first on one side and then on the other of the river. The matter has been left pending the visit of the Yabumwura of Gonja to Salaga when it is hoped that some arrangement can be arrived at between him and the Krachiwura.

22. *Krachi*.—Up to the end of December, 1934, the question of the formation of a Native Authority for the Krachi area was still under consideration, and although considerable progress had been made in this direction, the realization was not as near as was hoped, for it has been established that not only do most of the "non-Krachi" people serve the Dente fetish, but also a large number of them have come to the Dente fetish, during the last 50 years or so, and have been given land by the fetish on which to live while they serve him. They are strangers in a strange land, only remaining at the will of their overlord. There is no desire, therefore, on the part of the Nchumuru, Ntrubu, Akrosso, Bassa, Adjade, Apai and Dukomon people, all of whom admit they are living on Dente lands, to serve the Krachiwura as a Native Authority or as head of the Krachi State or indeed to be represented on any Native Authority Council.

23. Apart from these "strangers", there are the Krachi people, the Tapas, the Adele and the Adjuati's. The Krachi people with the exception of about seven villages who serve him direct, all serve the Krachiwura through their sub-chiefs, each of whom is a member, by native custom, of the Krachiwura's Council, and being the actual owners of the land at the moment are represented on the Council.

24. The Tapa people and the Adele although they serve the Dente fetish, maintain that they are not on Krachi land, but hold the land on which they are in their own right. Like all the other strangers, they came to the fetish for land and were given it, and the Krachiwura has now practically lost all control over these lands and makes no claim to them.

25. In the Krachi division there has been for some little time an unofficial Treasury and Court. The Treasury had a balance in the Post Office Savings bank of £207 5s. 10d. and a cash balance of £13 6s. 7d. at the end of 1934, the revenue for the last nine months of that year amounting to £165 4s. 3d. with an expenditure during the same period of £229 18s. 0d.

The main item of expenditure at that time was six pounds a month, which was given to the Krachiwura to divide between himself, his seven elders and his Kyiami. This meant that the Krachiwura drew the princely salary of thirteen shillings a month, the remainder being divided between the others in accordance with native custom.

In January, 1935, the informal Treasury was reorganized on the lines of the properly established Treasuries, and the revenue increased from £7 7s. 2d. in December to £82 7s. 7d. in the first month. From then and for the next few months the revenue continued to increase on this scale, reaching the peak of £166 2s. 2d. in the month of June, 1935.

This sudden access of wealth so surprised the old chief and the older elders that they took on a new lease of life and developed an intelligent interest in the affairs of their State. The Krachiwura and all his elders were put on to regular salaries, the Krachiwura receiving five pounds a month, and all the elders one pound a month.

26. By the end of September, the position was felt to be sufficiently clear to justify the Krachi area being gazetted as a Native Authority, etc., and this was done on the following dates :—

Native Authority, Krachi Area—15th October, 1935.

Native Treasury, Krachi Area—1st October, 1935.

Native Court (Grade B)—28th August, 1935.

The various sources of revenue are as under :--

Market fees.	Town rents.
Slaughter house fees.	Drumming fees.
Timber tribute.	Lorry Park tolls.
Fishing tribute.	Canoe fees.
Kraal fees.	Sale of plantation produce.

The total revenue estimated for the financial year 1st April to 31st March amounts to £667 7s., the books, however, show that since 1st January, 1935, the sum of £1,014 12s. 3d. has been collected. There is, therefore, every reason to think that the estimate will be well exceeded.

During the latter part of the year the Krachiwura, who, it was discovered, had a smattering of education acquired at the hands of the former Basel Mission, learnt to check his own accounts against the receipts issued, and against the vouchers for payments. This was a great discovery and has more than ever justified the decision of the elders to appoint him as their head, rather than an old man who was provisionally selected in the first place. The Krachiwura has also prepared the following rules which govern his collection of revenue.

Palm Wine and Native Brewed Beer Rules, 1935.

Slaughter House Rules, 1935.

Lorry Park Rules, 1935.

Regulation of Fishing Rules, 1935.

Market Rules, 1935.

Protection of Trees of Economic Value Rules, 1935, and

Kraal and Caravanserai Rules, 1935.

He has attempted to codify his native customs and will shortly ask the Governor to make rules legalising them. The collection of fishing and canoe fees has been thoroughly reorganized and this year it is expected that there will be £300 collected from this source alone.

27. A big improvement is evident in the Court work of the Native Authority which has at the same time increased, especially since the election of the new Krachiwura and since the fees of Court have been reduced and extra charges, such as mileage, etc., have been disallowed. Judgments are obeyed without any trouble at all, and there have been no appeals during the year. A scrutiny of its books shows that fines have not yet been, on the whole, more than they should. Naturally there was some confusion when the Native Court began to operate under the Ordinance, and had to differentiate between Criminal and Civil cases, but this difficulty is gradually being overcome and the progress has been satisfactory.

VI.—COMMUNICATIONS.

28. There are no railways in the Territory. In the Southern Section the roads suffered considerably from the heavy rains during the year, and the heavy traffic which passed over them during the cocoa season made maintenance difficult to carry out. Steel girders are now being used in the conversion of some wooden bridges which have done good service for a number of years. A considerable amount of work was done in this direction, and during the dry weather, as lorries were permitted to carry heavier loads over these improved roads, the cost of transport was reduced. Thirteen other wooden bridges still remain on important trade roads, but with the gradual change over to the steel girder type of bridge the privilege of permitting heavier traffic over these roads will be extended. All maintenance was kept up by paid labour. The desire amongst the population for bridges of a permanent nature increases. "We will get the sand and stone and help if you will buy the cement" is a very common remark. One chief, however, the chief of Jasikan, went further when told that no funds were available this year for the conversion of a wooden bridge close to his town into one of a permanent nature. He stated that he himself would defray the whole cost. This he did. The bridge cost approximately one hundred pounds and bears a plate "Jasikan's Jubilee Bridge."

On the road leading through cocoa area III and thence to Kpedze and Palime in one direction and to Accra in the other, three wooden bridges were converted into permanent structures. The 216-foot bridge across the River Todje between Ho and Denu has had to be rebuilt. It received considerable damage when a heavy lorry crashed through it. Owing to the heavy rains which followed almost immediately the river rose and carried away most of the remaining trestles thereby necessitating the closing of the road until the bridge had been completed in December.

The construction of the road from Guamman to Kadjebi in the north continues. Progress is however slow. Great preparations are being made by the inhabitants of Kadjebi against the time when their village will become a roadhead. A market site has been chosen, as well as a cocoa market; visits have been paid by the District Commissioner and the village overseer and a layout has been started on proper sanitary lines. The construction of the road itself is entirely in the hands of the native authorities who pay the wages of a road overseer lent by the District Commissioner. When the time arrives advice will be given by the District Commissioner regarding the construction of the two bridges required on the road.

Posts and Telegraphs.

SOUTHERN SECTION.

29. There has been no change in the Posts and Telegraphs services during the year. The once weekly motor mail service

between Accra, Ho, Kpandu and Hohoe was well maintained together with all the branch carrier services. There are no developments to record in the telephone and telegraph services, Ho continuing to be the only office providing telegraph and telephone facilities.

NORTHERN SECTION.

30. In the Northern Section the postal arrangements were efficiently carried out. Yendi and Krachi transacted most of the business of the Department.

STATISTICS.

31. Attached is a return of business and mail matter dealt with during the period under review. It will be noticed that the Savings Bank Deposits are recorded as being £2,254 : 95 per cent. of these deposits are made by Africans. These statistics show a general increase in all branches as compared with 1934.

	1935.	1934.
	£	£
Sale of postage stamps... ..	424	384
Postal orders.—Issued... ..	4,011	2,936
Paid	1,939	1,445
Money orders.—Issued	2,192	1,840
Paid	517	307
Savings Bank.—Deposits	2,254	1,280
Withdrawals... ..	1,068	533
Telegraph revenue	117	83
Telephone revenue	41	86
Parcel Post.—Trade charge	855	617
Customs duties	296	214
Other charges	44	36

Postal Matter.

	1935.	1934.
Posted.—Letters, etc., including registered articles	66,464	50,219
Book packets, etc.	1,781	793
Delivered.—Letters, etc., including registered articles	55,484	44,889
Book packets, etc.	12,467	8,372

Transport Department.

32. During the year the following services were performed by the Gold Coast Government Transport Department :—

(a) One hundred and twenty-three Government officers, 42 tons of officers' kit and 205 tons of Government stores and materials including mails were conveyed by Motor Transport from Accra to Ho, Kpeve, Kpandu, Leklebi-Dafo and Hohoe in the Southern Section.

(b) One hundred and thirty-two Government officers, 15 tons of officers' kit and 11 tons of Government stores were transported from Kumasi and Tamale to Krachi and Yendi in the Northern Section.

Public Works.

33. The Public Works Department of the Gold Coast carried out little work in Togoland, most of their attention being directed to the repair and maintenance of Government buildings and roads. Supervision was carried out by the Engineers at Accra and Tamale.

VII.—PUBLIC FINANCE, 1935.

34. Statements of revenue and expenditure for the calendar year 1935 are contained in Appendices VI and VII.

35. The revenue brought to account for the year 1935 was £40,583 12s. 2d. as compared with £25,503 17s. 4d. collected in 1934. The net increase of £15,079 14s. 10d. is chiefly due to (a) a rise in revenue of £11,654 from import duties and £3,684 from export duties; (b) cattle import tax and firearms and ammunition licences under the heading of licences amounting to £441 14s. and (c) £71 4s. 7d. in posts and telegraphs receipts. There is however a decrease of £460 in the proportionate share of income derived from the West African Currency Board Investments.

36. The following is a comparative statement of Customs revenue for Togoland and of the figures for the Customs import revenue of the Gold Coast; and the domestic exports from the Gold Coast and from Togoland:—

	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£
Customs import revenue for the Gold Coast ...	1,467,307	1,264,770	1,793,064
Domestic commercial exports from the Gold Coast	7,791,842	7,849,217	9,147,456
Domestic commercial exports from Togoland ...	90,801	72,943	121,994
Customs revenue for Togoland based on the above figures, plus actual revenue collected...	25,380	18,989	34,394

37. The expenditure for the year 1935 was £79,279 13s. 9d. as against £71,346 3s. 4d. in 1934, a net increase of £7,933 10s. 5d.

The main increases occur under the following heads:—

	£
Customs	739
Education	217
Medical Department	635
Health Branch	230
Pension Contribution	557
Political Administration	3,854
Posts and Telegraphs	231
Public Works Annually Recurrent	808
Public Works Extraordinary	439

The increase in the Political Administration expenditure is due to there being more officers detailed for service in Togoland during

1935 than during the previous year. In the Customs Preventive Service, the cost of clothing and equipment and gratuities to Preventive men on discharge are responsible for the increase. The increase in Public Works Annually Recurrent expenditure is due to the increased cost of maintenance of roads while the construction of permanent bridges to replace temporary structures accounts for the increase under Public Works Extraordinary. There were decreases to the extent of £715 7s. 10d. £259 of this occurred under Judiciary—Ashanti and Northern Territories owing to the amalgamation of that Department with the Supreme Court of the Gold Coast on 1st July, 1935.

38. The excess of expenditure over revenue for the year 1935 was £38,695 as compared with £45,842 for the year 1934; or a deficit less than that of 1934 by £7,147.

VIII.—TAXATION.

39. There is at present no direct taxation in the Territory. In the Northern Section, preparations are *en train* to impose a tribute tax. This will be levied by the chiefs, and will be collected by them under the direction of the District Commissioner. Nominal rolls have been taken of various areas, some by the District Commissioner, and some by literate natives. The tax proposed in the Dagomba district is 2s. per adult male for Dagombas, and 1s. for Konkombas. The chiefs are anxious that this collection should be made through the heads of households, and not directly from the young men, for they are of opinion that many of their young men will endeavour to escape payment. The nominal rolls being prepared are therefore lists of compound-owners, with the numbers of adult males in each compound noted. Elders of the various sub-divisions are now engaged in touring their areas. They are accompanied by young Tamale school boys on holidays, who write down the nominal rolls as the elders dictate to them. It is hoped that all will be ready for taxation to be imposed at the next harvest, during the rains. And there is as little doubt that it will be welcomed as much by the energetic part of the population, as it will be disliked by the lazy section. The chiefs themselves vary in their attitude towards it. Some are sceptical, some are encouraging, but most are quite willing to give it a trial and to do their best to help. When it is shown that taxation is a genuine substitute for unpaid labour, it should be generally appreciated in the Eastern Dagomba area.

40. There were no alterations in taxation under the Customs tariff.

IX.—TRADE.

41. During the examination of the report for 1934, the Commission came to the conclusion that a more accurate estimate of the

value and quantity of trade passing between the Gold Coast and the Territory might be possible, for there were some items, e.g., cocoa, passing from Togoland to the Gold Coast which might well be credited to the revenue of the Territory, although actually this had not been done. The Commission is anxious for a statement in regard to the system of allocation of the Customs revenue between the Territory and the Gold Coast and the manner in which it operates. Admittedly the formula adopted is not entirely satisfactory, but it is not considered either unfair or unreasonable. To keep separate accounts would create expense which at the present moment seems hardly justified.

42. The Gold Coast Customs moreover have no means of giving definite information regarding the Customs revenue collected on goods actually imported into and consumed in Togoland nor of similar revenue on account of exports actually grown, produced, or manufactured in Togoland. In order to obtain that information it would be necessary to ring Togoland with Customs stations staffed by trained Customs officers who would be capable of keeping statistics of all imports into, and exports and re-exports from, the said territory. The Comptroller of Customs is of opinion that it cannot be maintained that all goods for export passing over the Senchi Ferry are of Togoland origin, nor are all duty-paid imports from French Togoland intended for consumption in British Togoland, although there is no reason why the cocoa card figures should not be used as a basis to arrive at the quantity and value of cocoa exported from Togoland.

Economic Equality.

43. Neither the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, No. 22 of 1934, nor the Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, No. 23 of 1934, applies to Togoland under British Mandate. Accordingly, cotton piece-goods, artificial silk piece-goods, cotton towels, and cotton velveteen of Japanese origin can be imported into Togoland free of quota restrictions, while cement, corrugated iron sheets, paints and colours, paint oils, polishes, and varnishes, cardigans, jerseys, and pullovers, shirts and singlets of Japanese origin can be imported into Togoland under British Mandate without additional duties being levied thereon.

44. Again, as there are no Customs barriers between the Gold Coast, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, it was decided that the simplest way to safeguard the principle of economic equality for the people of Togoland was the transit trade system. Hence the enactment of the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Regulations, No. 23 of 1934. As a result of these Regulations the people of Togoland can obtain all the

Japanese cotton piece-goods, artificial silk piece-goods, towels, and velveteen they require.

45. Similar Regulations have not yet been enacted under the Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, because no importer with stores in Togoland has expressed a desire to send in transit to that territory any of the goods named in the last part of paragraph 43 above. If and when they do express such a desire, the enactment of the necessary Regulations will be a simple matter.

46. To ensure that the requirements of the people of Togoland are not diverted for consumption in the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories, any person who takes regulated textiles out of Togoland into the Gold Coast, Ashanti and the Northern Territories is guilty of an offence punishable by very heavy penalties.

47. "Quota goods" and "additional duty" goods are not subject to any restrictions whatsoever when imported direct from French Togoland into British Togoland.

48. As regards Economic Regime, no cognizance is taken by the Customs Department of goods exported from British Togoland direct to the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti or the Northern Territories, while no cognizance is taken by the Customs Department of goods imported into British Togoland direct from the same territories. Excluding goods declared in transit for British Togoland, vide paragraph 44 above, the Customs Department takes cognizance only of goods imported direct into British Togoland from French Togoland and of goods exported direct from the former to the latter country. The actual quantity of such imports consumed and of such exports grown or produced respectively in British Togoland is not known, but it can safely be said that a considerable portion of the imports is destined for consumption in the Gold Coast Colony and that a fair proportion of the exports is grown or produced in the Gold Coast Colony.

49. To enable the Customs Department to complete accurate statistics of the real trade of British Togoland, it would be necessary to build Customs stations at a number of places on the southern and western frontiers of the Mandated Territory and to staff them with trained Customs officers. A very conservative estimate of the annual cost of such a scheme would be £36,000, an expenditure which is not regarded as justifiable.

Trade Statistics.

50. The following statements give particulars of trade (exclusive of specie) passing across the Anglo-French Togoland frontier for the calendar years 1934 and 1935.

IMPORTS.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Animals and birds, living (all kinds)		£		£
No.	5,012	1,808	5,823	1,964
Apparel	—	73	—	138
Firearms (Rifles)	2	13	—	—
Bags and sacks (empty), not including paper bags ... No.	34,540	1,176	10,895	274
Beads, other than real coral lb.	1,422	71	869	47
Bicycles and tricycles ... No.	3	12	5	21
Books, printed	—	—	—	49
Cement and lime Tons	230	965	344	1,266
Chinaware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery :				
Earthenware	—	273	—	289
Cotton manufactures :				
Piece goods ... { sq. yd.	4,476	} 203	{ 4,681	} 240
cwt.	12			
Other kinds	—	21	—	20
Fish of all kinds cwt.	710	1,155	788	749
Grain :				
Rice cwt.	37	17	—	—
Other kinds cwt.	63	40	—	—
Pulse : Beans and peas ... cwt.	426	197	700	237
Other farinaceous preparations cwt.	56	15	106	32
Implements and tools :				
Agricultural	—	202	—	112
Artisans'	—	52	—	58
Lard and lard substitutes ... cwt.	30	33	111	88
Leather: Dressed and undressed lb.	958	53	987	52
Machinery :				
Sewing machines ... No.	3	17	6	45
Meats :				
Fresh cwt.	71	129	105	100
Smoked or cured ... cwt.	55	85	274	296
Medicines and drugs	—	11	—	96
Metals :				
Iron and steel manufactures :				
Corrugated iron sheets tons	34	507	7	168
Other kinds	—	150	—	152
Oils :				
Edible gall.	31,840	1,057	12,742	342
Illuminating gall.	11	1	13	1
Motor spirit gall.	584	67	312	34
Provisions, unenumerated ...	—	144	—	703
Salt, other kinds cwt.	8,999	2,776	5,339	1,591
Soap, other kinds cwt.	87	36	29	15
Sugar, refined cwt.	7	9	2	3
Tar gall.	911	100	361	33
Tobacco :				
Unmanufactured ... lb.	274	43	173	27
Manufactured :				
Cigarettes ... { No.	4,694	} 5	{ 1,842	} 2
lb.	11			
Wine (all kinds) gall.	23	8	16	4
Other articles	—	2,956	—	1,537
Total	—	£14,480	—	£10,785

EXPORTS.

<i>Article.</i>	<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>	
	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
	<i>Tons.</i>	£	<i>Tons.</i>	£
Cocoa... ..	4,877	69,614	7,840	118,661
Coffee, raw	1	29	4	176
Cotton, raw	77	906	78	817
Grain—maize	$\frac{1}{4}$	3	$1\frac{1}{4}$	7
Kola nuts	15	180	14	214
Palm kernels	137	567	229	969
Other articles	—	6,844	—	6,719
Total	—	£78,143	—	£127,563

51. The total value of imports for 1935 was £3,695 lower than in 1934. This decrease is mainly attributable to reduced imports of salt (other kinds), bags and sacks (empty), oils (edible), fish of all kinds and corrugated iron sheets.

52. The value of exports increased by £49,420. This is almost entirely due to increased exports of cocoa. As compared with 1934, cocoa exports increased by 2,963 tons valued at £49,047.

53. The average value of cocoa was £15 per ton. The average value per ton in 1934 was £14.

Palm kernels increased by 92 tons valued at £402 and raw coffee also slightly increased.

54. There was no change in the establishment of the Preventive Service. It carried out its duties efficiently and there was no evidence of organized smuggling during the year under review. Twenty-seven seizures were effected as compared with thirty-six in 1934. The number of persons found liable for revenue offences declined from forty in 1934 to thirty-three in 1935, while the penalties imposed amounted to £95, as compared with £47 in 1934.

55. The principal contraband was unmanufactured tobacco, of which 366 lb. were seized in 1935 and 464 lb. in 1934.

56. The cocoa card system continued to work well. The usual five stations of Golokuati, Kpeve, Kpale, Dzolo Kpuita and Kpedze were opened on 16th October and closed on 31st March.

The following figures show the amount of cocoa in tons which passed through the various stations during the season :—

	<i>Oct.,</i> <i>1935.</i>	<i>Nov.,</i> <i>1935.</i>	<i>Dec.,</i> <i>1935.</i>	<i>Jan.,</i> <i>1936.</i>	<i>Feb.,</i> <i>1936.</i>	<i>Mar.,</i> <i>1936.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
To Palime	336	841	975	2,045	2,896	637	7,730
„ Gold Coast	458	1,558	1,865	1,080	344	140	5,445
	794	2,399	2,840	3,125	3,240	777	13,175

It is a matter of interest to note that at the commencement of the season the majority of the cocoa found its way to the Gold Coast, but in January there was a complete swing round owing to the price going £2 higher per ton at Lome than at Accra.

The following figures illustrate this :—

				<i>To</i> <i>Palime.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>To</i> <i>Gold Coast.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Total.</i> <i>Tons.</i>
October—end of December	...	...	...	2,152	3,881	6,033
January—March	...	...	...	5,578	1,564	7,142
				7,730	5,445	13,175

By the end of December, 6,033 tons or 46 per cent. of the whole crop had been transported as against 5,281 tons or 41 per cent. last season during the same period, and in March of this season, only 777 tons were transported against 1,611 tons last season. Furthermore at the end of last season, when the card stations were closed, a considerable quantity of cocoa not transported found its way to the Gold Coast. At the end of this season there is very little remaining for export. The reason for this is that the vast majority of the cocoa was carried by organized transport. One firm had its own fleet of lorries and a transport firm from the Gold Coast did most of the remainder of the work. A further stimulus to the rapid getting away of the cocoa was due to the conversion of a number of wooden bridges into permanent structures. It was possible therefore during the dry weather to allow lorries along certain sections of road to operate with a maximum gross weight of 5 tons instead of $3\frac{1}{2}$. It is hoped that during this year with the further conversion to extend this greater weight to the centres of Hohoe and Kpedze.

57. The following are the figures for the four areas served by the card system,

<i>Area.</i>		<i>1934-35.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>1935-36.</i> <i>Tons.</i>	<i>Increase or decrease.</i>
III...	...	2,464	1,977	— 487 (19 per cent.).
IV...	...	1,034	636	— 398 (38 per cent.).
V...	...	8,264	9,646	+1,382 (17 per cent.).
VI...	...	920	916	— 4
		12,682	13,175	+ 493

an increase of approximately 500 tons over last season. These figures are of interest. The production of Area VI is almost identical with that of last season. Areas III and IV shew a marked decrease and Area V a very marked increase. The farmers in Area IV attribute the decrease to the heavy rains in August and September.

It was generally expected that this season's crop would be smaller than that of last year and an estimate was made of 10-15 per cent. Area IV possibly needs a word of explanation. The cocoa grown

in part of Area IV sometimes goes to Hohoe instead of along the frontier road to Liatì. During this season a great quantity of it has gone in this manner thereby making the increase in Area V higher than it should be. Nevertheless there is a distinct rise in Area V on account of new plantations coming into bearing. The season was not an early one and prices started slightly higher than last year. At Kpedze, the largest buying centre in Area III, the price started at about 7s. 6d. a load of 60 lbs, and rose to 9s. For co-operative societies' cocoa, the price reached over 10s. a load. Taking the average price at about 8s. 9d. a load it is estimated that over £210,000 have come to the farmers, a considerable increase over the previous cocoa season.

Once again it must be pointed out that to give figures for the latter half of the 1934-35 cocoa season and the first half of the 1935-36 season (i.e. one calendar year) would be valueless in that a "season" commences in October and ends in March. The figures given in these notes therefore will not agree with the Customs figures which are for the calendar year.

58. At Senchi, where a motor ferry crosses the River Volta, the Department of Agriculture established a check to determine the quantities of produce exported, and the following are the figures :—

<i>Produce.</i>				<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>
				<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Beans	...	...	...	37·53	34·26	63·40
Cocoa	...	...	...	3,294·60	6,284·81	5,740·30
Capsicum	...	...	...	10·19	6·39	16·42
Cassava	...	...	...	8·97	0·43	1·80
Cocoyam	...	...	...	49·20	4·56	1·52
Coffee	...	...	...	0·03	0·14	—
Corn	...	...	...	119·64	13·08	5·36
Garri	...	...	...	622·19	201·32	235·94
Groundnut	...	...	...	157·01	121·78	160·58
Kokonte	...	...	...	26·16	8·08*	21·25
Onions	...	...	...	0·03	—	0·54
Palm kernel	...	...	...	19·63	11·87	105·90
Palm oil	...	...	...	64·15	42·63	38·08
Plantain	...	...	...	11·44	1·15	0·71
Tigernuts	...	...	...	3·23	5·59	7·24
Water yams	...	...	...	5·19	—	0·54
Yams	...	...	...	198·48	146·91	233·26
Total	...	...	...	4,627·67	6,883·00*	6,632·84

* The figure given in the 1934 report was incorrect.

59. In the Northern Area, the Dagomba local trade is being stimulated by the Native Administration Treasuries. Anything which quickens the passage of money through hands must necessarily stimulate trade; and the extra revenue derived from market fees draws the money from the right people, namely those who can best afford it. Sellers in the local markets sell only their surplus produce and the market fee is therefore a "luxury tax". As a temporary measure, it has proved excellent in every way both as a means of stimulating trade and of raising revenue.

In Kusasi, trade has greatly benefited this year owing to the exceptionally good crop of groundnuts throughout the area. Considerable quantities of shelled nuts and oil are being exported by lorry. The local price of a cocoa bag of the former is 8s. 6d.; while groundnut oil costs 7s. 6d. per four gallon tin.

The returns of cattle and sheep entering the Pusiga Quarantine station from French country are satisfactory, though the station has had to be closed at times owing to outbreaks of rinderpest and bovine pleuro-pneumonia among imported cattle. The figures are :—

	<i>Year.</i>			<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>
1933	22,757	23,297	7,816	224
1934	18,861	5,406	1,248	187
1935	22,009	16,374	4,777	195

In all areas the local markets have been freely attended and owing to the non-appearance of locusts until after the harvest, food has been abundant.

X.—JUDICIAL ORGANIZATION.

60. In both Spheres the Native Authority Ordinance and the Native Courts Ordinance continue to work satisfactorily and generally speaking the Native Courts have done their work well.

61. In the Southern Section several Native Tribunal Registrars, especially the more backward ones, have benefited by being attached to the local Government offices at Ho and Kpandu for the purpose of obtaining a clearer study of Treasury and Court Registrar's work. The subjoined table supplies the different classes of offences heard by the Native Courts in the Southern Sphere, the letters in brackets after the various headings indicating the section of the Ordinance contravened. These figures are submitted in accordance with the request by the Permanent Mandates Commission during the examination of last year's report.

CRIMINAL CASES.

<i>Nature of offence.</i>	<i>Tribunals in the State of</i>				<i>Totals.</i>
	<i>Akpini.</i>	<i>Asogli.</i>	<i>Awatime.</i>	<i>Buem.</i>	
	(19)	(15)	(10)	(6)	
1. Petty assault and threatening (b) (v)	53	35	53	88	229
2. Slander (c)	11	6	15	15	47
3. Stealing, fraud, etc. (m), (n), (o)	24	19	43	65	151
4. Sanitation (a), (e), (q), (r)	9	8	11	54	82
5. Offences against morality (1)	5	4	8	9	26
6. Offences against Tribunals and Native Authority (j), (k), (l)	15	9	9	13	46
7. Offences against Native custom (d), (g), (h), (f)	42	24	28	32	126
8. Other offences	31	5	12	30	78
Total number of persons charged	190	110	179	306	785
Total number of convictions	161	99	140	251	651

CIVIL CASES.

1. Personal suits	66	50	20	137	273
2. Divorce and other matrimonial causes... ..	61	50	46	76	233
3. Custody and paternity of children	7	2	5	6	20
4. Administration of estates	—	—	—	1	1
5. Land	31	11	10	38	90
Total cases heard	165	113	81	258	617

The number of Tribunals in each State is shewn in brackets under the name of the State.

The figures indicate little change, the increase being just over 8 per cent.

As regards civil cases there is an increase of 83 or just under 16 per cent. but it will be seen in a later paragraph that there is a decrease of about 20 per cent. in the number of civil cases heard in the District Commissioner's Court. A possible deduction is that Native Tribunals are functioning well and are not unpopular with litigants.

Native Courts of Appeal.

62. Four Native Courts of Appeal have been established, one in each of the amalgamated States. The cases dealt with are as follows :—

<i>State.</i>						<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Akpini ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	10
Asogli ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
Awatime... ..	...	...	...	...	...	4	8
Buem ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	7	13

The following are the particulars of the appeals heard :—

					<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Heard	...	...	...	...	13	35
Pending	...	...	...	...	2	3
Judgments upheld	...	...	...	...	2	11
Judgments reversed	...	...	...	...	11	24

The appeal figures show a marked increase both in civil and criminal cases, due no doubt to the increase in the number of cases heard by the Tribunals.

There is a further right of appeal from the Native Courts of Appeal to the District Commissioner's Court. These include appeals from decisions in cases brought before these Tribunals in their original jurisdiction. The number of appeals is slightly less than last year.

Appeals from Native Courts of Appeal to the District Commissioner's Court.

Appeals pending from 1934	1
,, applied for	...	...	...	...	20
,, granted	...	...	...	...	19
,, refused	...	...	...	...	1
,, discontinued	...	...	...	...	2
,, heard	...	...	...	...	14
,, pending	...	...	...	...	3
,, referred back to Tribunals	...	...	...	...	1
Judgments upheld	...	...	...	...	4
,, reversed	...	...	...	...	10

The following are the particulars of appeals heard :—

					<i>Criminal.</i>	<i>Civil.</i>
Heard	...	...	...	...	3	11
Pending	...	...	...	...	—	3
Judgments upheld	...	...	...	...	1	3
Judgments reversed	...	...	...	...	2	8

63. Although under section 49 of the Ordinance Native Tribunals have power to enforce their own civil judgments by sale of the property of the debtor, they have not as yet done so but continue to rely on section 83 which gives the District Commissioner power to enforce these judgments.

64. The Laws of the Gold Coast have recently been amended so that no person can be committed to prison for debt unless a judgment debtor's summons has first been issued, to ascertain the question of the debtor's solvency. This enactment became necessary as it was the opinion of the Judiciary that many persons served terms of imprisonment for debt through no fault of their own. The Mandated Area has had this legislation applied to it. During the year 1935, thirty-four applications for the enforcement of civil judgments by means of writs of Fi Fa were received and

twenty-nine were enforced. Sixty-eight convict prisoners from Native Tribunals were imprisoned in Kpandu and Ho prisons, the longest sentence of imprisonment being for two months. In most cases Native Tribunals give the offender an opportunity of paying a fine.

65. The following are the judicial statistics for the Southern Section of cases by the District Commissioner.

					1934.	1935.
Summary cases ...	...	...	...	...	482	615
Sanitary cases ...	...	...	...	...	848	533
Committal cases	...	...	...	...	6	7
Civil cases	...	...	...	...	131	104
Inquests ...	...	...	...	...	23	23

Offences against the Motor Traffic Ordinance headed the list again this year with 45.8 per cent.

66. In the Northern Section, the work of the Native Courts shows considerable improvement. At Yendi and Krachi the Courts there have taken over the sanitary cases which have arisen in those towns.

The statistics of the Native Courts are as follows :—

		<i>Dagomba.</i>	<i>Krachi.</i>	<i>Mamprussi.</i>
Summary cases ...	...	56	58	29
Sanitary cases ...	...	169	191	—
Civil cases	...	10	78	10

The judicial statistics of the District Commissioners' Courts are as follows :—

		<i>Dagomba.</i>	<i>Krachi.</i>	<i>Mamprussi.</i>
Summary cases ...	...	54	68	22
Sanitary cases ...	...	60	3	—
Committal cases	...	2	—	—
Civil cases	... ..	—	5	1
Inquests ...	... ..	10	5	—

Of the summary cases in the Mamprussi district all the sanitary cases are now taken by the Native Courts.

67. The number of cases in which the District Commissioner has stopped the proceedings and directed a rehearing or transfer, is only three in the Northern Section although frequent advice is asked for by the Native Authorities whenever a case presents any serious difficulty.

In the Southern Section there were

- 5 criminal cases annulled.
- 2 civil cases annulled.
- 1 criminal case transferred.
- 4 civil cases transferred.

68. The lists of legislation applicable to the Mandated Area are to be found in Appendix V.

List A.—Contains Ordinances enacted in respect of the Mandated Area alone other than 1935 Ordinances.

List B.—Ordinances of the Colony which do not apply to the Southern Section of Togoland.

List C.—Ordinances passed in 1935 for the Colony which apply to the Southern Section.

List D.—Ordinances enacted in 1935 for the Northern Territories which apply to the Northern Section.

List E.—Ordinances passed and enacted in 1935 in respect of the Gold Coast which apply to the Mandated Area.

List F.—Ordinances enacted in 1935 in respect of the Mandated Area alone.

List G.—Ordinances applicable to the Mandated Area by the Ordinances Extension Ordinance 1935.

XI.—POLICE.

69. The strength of the Gold Coast Police in Togoland during 1935 was one Superintendent, eleven non-commissioned officers and fifty-two constables. The distribution was as follows :—

Northern Section (Eastern Dagomba and Kete-Krachi Districts).

(a) Yendi.—Four non-commissioned officers and twenty-two constables.

(b) Krachi.—Three non-commissioned officers and nine constables.

Southern Section (Ho and Kpandu Districts).

(a) Ho.—Two non-commissioned officers and eight constables.

(b) Kpandu.—One Superintendent, two non-commissioned officers and thirteen constables.

70. In addition to the above strength, since the middle of December, a special force of twenty-one police under the supervision of a Commissioner of Police has been operating in the Yendi District on the French boundary with headquarters at Demon. This special force is co-operating with the French authorities to prevent any interference by the Konkombas on the English side of the frontier with operations which are in course on the French side of the frontier. A special French force is disarming the Konkombas within the French Mandate and it was believed that unless special control was maintained on the English side of the frontier the Konkombas from Yendi District would cross the frontier and attempt to interfere with the operations in the French Konkomba zone.

These Police are only temporarily attached for this special duty and will return to Headquarters when their work is finished.

71. No European Police Officer was permanently stationed in Togoland under British Mandate during 1935. In the absence

of a European Police Officer the police detachments were supervised and controlled by the Political Officer for the time being in charge at the Station. Regular inspections were carried out by European Police Officers stationed in the Northern Territories and in the Eastern Province of the Colony. The health of the police has been satisfactory and discipline maintained; and the relations existing between the police and public have on the whole been good.

72. There were no serious disturbances or demonstrations during the year in the Southern Section. In the Northern Section a few minor riots took place which were promptly dealt with by the police.

The small mounted police patrol still continue to work well, and their visits to the country of the Konkomba tribes have a good effect in preserving order.

73. An increase of crime is reported from both sections. In the Northern Section the increase is fifteen above the 1934 figures and in the Southern Section sixty-eight.

The practice of illicit distillation of liquor is now spreading to the Northern Section, especially Krachi District. There were five cases reported and convictions obtained in all cases. No stills were seized. Forty-one convictions were recorded in the Southern Section. Thirty-four stills were seized. Certain informers have given valuable assistance to the police and they have been suitably rewarded.

Serious crime statistics for 1935 show a slight increase over 1934. There were ten murders as compared with six in 1934. Rape and burglary show an increase of three.

One hundred and thirty cases were dealt with under the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance.

Nine juveniles, their ages between 9 and 13, were brought before the District Commissioner's Court, Kpandu, for obstructing the free passage of a motor vehicle. All were sentenced to a whipping.

74. Relations between the British and French police continue to be very friendly and co-operation between the two forces in preserving order is still most satisfactory.

75. The following is the number of cases of offences reported to the police, the number of prosecutions before the Courts, and the number of acquittals and convictions :—

Return of criminal cases.

	<i>Number of offences reported to police.</i>	<i>Number of prosecu- tions before the Courts.</i>	<i>Number of convictions.</i>	<i>Number of acquittals.</i>	<i>Number of cases pending or transferred.</i>
Southern Section ...	706	603	549	35	19
Northern Section ...	165	136	108	25	3
Total ...	871	739	657	60	22

Return of persons charged before the Courts.

	<i>Persons prosecuted.</i>	<i>Persons convicted.</i>	<i>Persons discharged.</i>	<i>Transferred to other Courts.</i>	<i>Persons awaiting trial.</i>
Southern Section ...	729	659	48	12	10
Northern Section ...	244	191	51	Nil	2
Total ...	973	850	99	12	12

Comparative table of cases reported, 1934 and 1935.

<i>Offence.</i>	<i>1934. Jan. to Dec.</i>	<i>1935. Jan. to Dec.</i>	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
Murder ...	6	10	4	—
Attempted murder ...	1	—	—	1
Manslaughter ...	5	3	—	2
Offences against the State, slave-dealing and coinage...	1	1	—	—
Riot ...	2	5	3	—
Rape and attempted rape ...	1	4	3	—
Sodomy ...	—	1	1	—
Minor offences against the person ...	15	20	5	—
Indecent assault ...	6	7	1	—
Assault and assault on police...	31	44	13	—
Suicide and attempted suicide	13	12	—	1
Perjury...	—	1	1	—
Criminal harm to the person...	39	23	—	16
Robbery ...	—	—	—	—
Burglary and attempted bur- glary ...	1	4	3	—
Arson ...	4	3	—	1
Housebreaking ...	—	—	—	—
Stealing, Sections 102, 275 and 276 ...	108	118	10	—
Fraud and false pretences ...	15	19	4	—
Receiving stolen property and unlawful possession ...	11	6	—	5
Arms and Ammunition Ordi- nance ...	118	130	12	—
Liquor offences ...	39	46	7	—
Drunkenness and breach of peace... ..	22	26	4	—
Regulation of employment ...	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous offences under the Motor Traffic Ordinance, Auction Sales Ordinance, Weights and Measures Ordi- nance, Illiterate Protection Ordinance, etc. ...	344	388	44	—
	782	871	115	26

XII.—PRISONS.

76. There are four prisons situated at Yendi, Kete Krachi, Kpandu, and Ho. They accommodate prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment of six months and under. Any admitted with longer sentences are transferred to the Central Prisons either at Tamale or Accra where they have the opportunity of learning trades. The prison at Ho is a permanent structure of solid masonry. Yendi prison is of a semi-permanent type built of stone and swish and rendered with cement. The prisons at Krachi and Kpandu are constructed with sun-dried bricks. The following return shows the daily average number of prisoners for the year and the numbers actually in the prisons on 1st January, 1935, to 1st January, 1936 :—

<i>Station.</i>			<i>Daily average.</i>	<i>Number in prison on 1st January, 1935.</i>	<i>Number in prison on 1st January, 1936.</i>
Yendi	...	...	11·25	8	8
Kete Krachi...	...	...	5·72	—	11
Kpandu	...	...	22·11	18	16
Ho	...	...	30·82	30	10

77. The health of the prisoners has been very good. The following are the figures showing the daily percentage in hospital :—

Yendi	...	...	...	...	...	0·20
Kete Krachi	...	...	...	...	...	0·01
Kpandu	...	...	...	...	...	0·20
Ho	...	...	...	...	...	1·69

The following figures show the cost of maintaining these prisons :—

<i>Prison.</i>					<i>Rations.</i>	<i>Staff.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
					£	£	£
Yendi	...	...	...	...	51	85	136
Kete Krachi	...	...	...	...	27	60	87
Kpandu	...	...	...	...	27	324	351
Ho	...	...	...	...	54	340	394
					159	809	968

This is an increase of £6 over last year due to the increase in the number of prisoners, the daily average having increased by 6·31.

Prisoners are employed on conservancy, road-making and general station work. At Kpandu there is an excellent prison farm which has the effect of reducing the cost of rationing to a very small figure.

XIII.—DEFENCE OF THE TERRITORY.

78. No armed forces are maintained in the territory.

XIV.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

79. The importation, sale, and carrying of arms and ammunition are regulated by the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance of 1922 which brought into operation the provisions of the Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye of 1919.

80. The number of firearms licensed during the year 1935 was as follows :—

<i>Type of gun.</i>		<i>Northern section.</i>	<i>Southern section.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>1934.</i>
Flintlock	...	49	181	230	66
Cap	... ..	—	210	210	54
Shot	... ..	16	245	261	173
Air	... ..	—	15	15	10
Others	... ..	1	2	3	—
Gunpowder issued		4,758 lb.	19,476 lb.	24,234 lb.	13,437 lb.

There was a considerable increase in the number of cap and flintlock guns licensed in the Southern Section, due principally to energetic action by the police. This is borne out by the increase in the number of offences against the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance which was as follows :—

Referred to police	...	...	...	...	...	118
Taken to court	...	...	...	...	...	113
Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	111

The apparent discrepancy in the figures found in paragraph 92 and paragraph 84 to which attention was drawn during the examination of the report last year is due to the fact that in paragraph 92 the figures are given for the Southern Section only, while paragraph 84 gives details for the whole territory.

The number of pounds of gunpowder and the number of caps issued was omitted deliberately in last year's report as it was understood that the Commission no longer required information of this nature.

XV.—SOCIAL, MORAL, AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

81. The Gold Coast and the Mandated Territory of Togoland are fortunately endowed with vast recuperative qualities. Trade may drop to an extremely low level, money may be scarce, and a general depression may afflict the whole Colony, yet in a year or so the country, after careful nursing and nourishment, will rise up from its sick bed and take to itself new life. In the south conditions have greatly improved during the year with a consequent big increase in trade. The price of cocoa, always a big factor in Togoland, has steadily increased, and the average price was 8s. a load. As over 12,000 tons were exported, the southern part of the

district must have benefited to the extent of some £180,000. Houses of a good type are being erected and the average village has taken on a happy air of prosperity.

82. Much has already been written about the social evil of prostitution. In the villages the profession is not known, for most men and women marry at an early age. In the large towns, however, in the Gold Coast the evil is bound to exist, particularly in populous mining or cocoa areas, for here men arrive to undertake some form of work for a few months until sufficient money has been saved to enable them to return home with presents for their families. As the people travel light without their wives it is quite obvious that some will stray from the straight and narrow way. And so long as there is the demand, there will always be women available to supply it. Chiefs are doing what they can to see that young girls of a marriageable age are found good husbands, so as to prevent them from wandering abroad.

83. In the north, the harvest this year produced only a medium crop. The rains fell plentifully but ceased unexpectedly early, with the result that the guinea-corn and millet suffered. Fortunately the staple food crop, yams, was on the whole good.

84. Housing improvement, though regularly urged at every village visited, seems to make little progress except in Yendi itself, and in one or two of the larger sub-divisional centres. In Yendi, however, the control established over the building of houses, through the Na, has been maintained. As houses fall down, attempts at greater symmetry and better spacing of rooms and compounds are encouraged; and a number of open spaces are being maintained as such.

85. There were the usual number of small feuds amongst the Konkomba, but the early arrival of the District Commissioner or the mounted patrol prevented serious developments in almost every case. The old feud between Nambiri and Sanguli tried to raise its head, but the opportune arrival of the District Commissioner not only put down the trouble but also provided a solution for the dispute.

86. A very healthy sign has manifested itself amongst the Konkomba and is particularly noticeable to any one returning to them after an interval. This is their growing faith in British justice. It is becoming increasingly common for a man who has killed his fellow for what he considers sufficient reason, not to run away from justice but to remain *in situ*, or even to come into Yendi and give himself up to justice, secure in the belief that his case will be really considered on its merits. It cannot be expected that the delicate legal distinction between manslaughter and murder will be understood by these primitive people and what may seem but slight provocation to a person unacquainted with the temperament and

character of the local inhabitants may to a Konkomba amount to extreme provocation.

It will be seen, therefore, that the most detailed investigation into each case is essential whatever plea may be entered, for a plea of guilty does not necessarily indicate that the accused person admits the charge.

87. A description of a day's wandering amongst Konkomba villages may be of interest to show their ways and conditions of living. An early start is made at daybreak to visit villages in what has been generally considered the most turbulent area. Kunjiba, the first village was fully populated, strangely enough, as one reason for the Commissioner's visit was a report from the French Chef de sub-division at Bassari that " thirty men from Kunjiba had attacked the headman of Nandouta " in French country. Four or five years ago, that village would have been deserted. The Konkomba has a delightful way of making one feel at home in the grass shelter outside his house; and after being offered a chair which looked like a large wooden hoe in shape, the Commissioner exchanged remarks about crops, the weather, and the latest news from across the border. By this time a good number of people had arrived and the question of these thirty warriors was then discussed. It soon appeared that there were two sides to this story and that the one advanced by the Kunjiba chief bore the greater marks of truth. Taxation was then discussed. There was here no scepticism, and there were no anticipatory excuses. They said, in fact, that a tax of 1s. a head carried no horrors for them, and that if facilities could be given them to earn the money they would certainly pay.

88. At the next village, Bukpali, the elder took the Commissioner in and showed him his compound. Crude, but not unattractive, geometrical patterns drawn in charcoal ornamented the door of his bed room, and he was quite pleased with the suggestion that the Commissioner should add his name to these. He then produced a device for cooking shea butter nuts; the bottom part of which was a fire-place, and the top a large deep bowl, with holes in the bottom, and all moulded in one piece.

In his entrance hall hung his bow, with no arrows, and several bundles of feathers plastered on to bush-meat horns of various kinds. On being asked the nature of these medicines he explained them one by one. One was against snake bite, another was for the washing of new-born children; another for the mother after confinement, and yet another for " calling " bush-meat. These somewhat messy bundles put the power into the medicine which was prepared with herbs and roots.

89. An interesting feature of the Konkomba village is the old woman's compound—a single room with a miniature wall on a 6-foot radius round the door of the room. The area enclosed in this tiny wall is beautifully beaten and polished, and the doorway

often elaborately decorated. This concern for old women is caused by genuine consideration for the aged, but partly also by fear. The lonely old woman almost inevitably earns the title of a witch—and a witch must have her own compound, so that she may not “eat” the other inmates of a compound in order to prolong her own life.

90. In the Krachi district the yam harvest was good; the size and flavour of the tuber has now become well known, and a brisk trade exists between Accra and the district. People have realised the potentialities of this trade and have this year laid down bigger and better farms, whereby they hope to reap a profit to enable them to purchase the little luxuries which the African appreciates, whether they be of European manufacture, or in the form of protection from all the evils that lie in his path at the hands of fetish.

To-day the non-Krachi element in the district, especially those on the south of Krachi town, are not prepared to stay at home all their lives to work on a farm, and prefer to hire themselves to the farmers in the Southern Section of Togoland and in Ashanti, as labourers in the cocoa farms. There they earn a few pounds during the season, with which they return to their villages to live a life of ease during the rainy season, with the reputation of being travellers and thorough men of the world. Once again the village wakes up from the lethargy that has enfolded it during the few months that the young men have been away. The old men, who appeared to be the sole inhabitants of a dying village retire into their corners. New houses are built, new roofs put up and the hundred and one things that require doing by the younger generation are again done.

In the dry weather, there is much activity in the river where a good living can be earned. Large catches of fish are made, dried and exported to Kumasi and Accra. This brings people into contact with the Battor and Adda people of the Gold Coast, who come up the river, bringing up salt, returning with yams or fish for export. These people are responsible for the introduction of illicit spirit into Krachi, and it is feared that its consumption is becoming widespread. Local people have started “cooking” it and there is a ready sale at three shillings a bottle. Steps have been taken to discourage it, and the local chief has issued orders prohibiting its consumption.

91. In the Mamprussi District the ties and rites connected with birth, puberty, marriage, death, and the propitiation of ancestral and land spirits play a large part in the social life of the average man and woman of the district. These functions also have considerable bearing on the morals of the people and are suited to the primitive life they lead. Even those who return to their homes after months of absence in the south discard their newly acquired ideas with their European clothes and return to the ways of their fathers.

92. For some time, enquiries have been made regarding the B'moba secret society named Kwani to which only young men who have just passed the age of puberty are admitted, but little has been known of the initiation ceremonies until recently when the Commissioner of the district was given an opportunity of entering the hut where four young men were in training at Bounkpourogou, and within which the following brief description of the society and its rites was given.

The introduction of the cult is ascribed to one Kambi Bonlari—after whom a magic horn is named, by means of which the four young men had been first “killed” and reborn seven days later completely ignorant of their past life and language. They are treated as infants during the fifty days' period of training, being washed, fed, massaged and taught the Kwani tongue by three or four old members. They are not permitted to uncover their eyes, before which each novitiate clasps a thonged whip with both fists.

Drums are played frequently and Kwani songs rendered in a curious growl.

The training over, each new member leaves the hut with Kwani markings on both thighs, a Kwani name, and a horsetail. He will behave in a strange manner, growl, shade his eyes, and generally inspire terror. Gradually he will become normal, but is accorded considerable respect by the uninitiated. The rites are a mental and physical trial to the novitiates, and though now the object of the society is to-day described as mere play, it probably has a deeper origin.

XVI.—CONDITIONS AND REGULATION OF LABOUR.

93. The position as regards forced labour was explained in paragraph 99 of last year's report. Regulations governing the employment of labour on minor communal services were made in 1935 for the Gold Coast Colony and the Southern Section of the Mandated Area and for the Northern Territories and the Northern Section. These Regulations will be found in Appendix II and Appendix III. Regulations under the appropriate Labour Ordinances in respect of forced labour throughout the Mandated Territories are still under consideration, but will be made shortly.

94. The maintenance of roads is now generally undertaken by voluntary paid labour. It will be seen, however, that provision is made in the Labour Ordinance, No. 21 of 1935, which came into force on the 1st July, 1935, and was reproduced as Appendix 3 to the last report, for the continued operation of the Roads Ordinance of the Colony in the Southern Section, but it is unlikely that the necessity will arise for recourse to be had to it, other than in exceptional circumstances. Labour so exacted would, of course, be

remunerated at prevailing wage rates. In the Northern Section, the regulations for the maintenance of roads made under the Administration Ordinance of the Northern Territories have since been revoked, and forced labour for that purpose can now only be exacted in accordance with the provisions of the Labour Ordinance, No. 33 of 1935 of the Protectorate (see Appendix 4 to the last report), which came into force on the 1st July, 1935. It is not anticipated that the Ordinance will have to be used for the purpose to any appreciable extent.

XVII.—LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE AND WORSHIP.

95. No restrictions are placed on any form of worship or religious instruction and freedom of worship is permitted throughout the territory unless the accompanying ceremonies are opposed to public morals or the dictates of humanity. Missionaries who are nationals of States not Members of the League of Nations have free access to the country.

96. In the Northern area, the Roman Catholic Mission have six small churches in the Krachi district and a school at Krachi. There is at present one Roman Catholic priest at Krachi, but in normal circumstances two are stationed there. Progress is disappointing, and the school while giving a satisfactory education in the first standard leaves much to be desired in the second and third standards. The Presbyterian Mission who have a large following hope to establish a school here in the near future.

In Dagomba the Assemblies of God Mission at Yendi, which is represented by one missionary and his wife, is to be congratulated on the completion of the church at Yendi. It is a not unimpressive building, and was consecrated on 19th January, 1936. The Mission have continued to take their share in the work on the Dagomba Dictionary, which is becoming a volume of ever increasing dimensions, the final expansion of which is the result of the strong recommendations of Professor Westermann.

97. The Roman Catholic Mission at Bimbilla is continuing its work, but is still handicapped by lack of staff. It is now beginning the extension of its buildings.

The numbers of converts reported by the three missions working in the Northern Section during the year are as follows: Roman Catholic Mission five hundred, Ewe Presbyterian Mission one hundred and sixteen, Church of the Assemblies of God fifty-two.

98. The Roman Catholic Mission and Ewe Presbyterian Mission have both been established in the Southern Section for a considerable number of years and much devoted work is being carried out by the missionaries. There are eleven Roman Catholic

priests and three Roman Catholic sisters working in the Southern Section, while the Ewe Presbyterian Mission is represented by three male and four female missionaries. The mission sisters at Kpandu are certified midwives and, in addition to their work in connection with the school, attend to the needs of prospective mothers and also maintain an infant welfare clinic. The total number of converts of all denominations during the year is given as two thousand, three hundred and thirteen.

99. The mention of witch finding in previous reports in connection with the Kunde fetish has, it is feared, led to the assumption that this is the main function of this very popular oracle. In justice to Kunde it must be said that this is by no means the case. Kunde is essentially a protector of its adherents from misfortune and claims especially to secure for its subscribers a complete immunity from any form of harm resulting from the misdeeds of others.

The belief in witchcraft is, however, so deep rooted in the African mind that any fetish which can establish a reputation for detecting the person who, consciously or unconsciously, may be casting a spell upon a sick person is certain to reap a good harvest. This has been the objectionable feature of the majority of the fetishes which have in the past been proscribed in the Gold Coast and it is regrettable that in certain areas Kunde has, in response to the popular demand, claimed similar powers; but the Order in Council of 1930 which declared such practices to be illegal has had due effect, and though it cannot be claimed that the practice is dead, or is ever likely completely to disappear so long as the popular belief in witchcraft persists, it can be said that in few if any cases are persons taken before the fetish against their will, and the fact that during the past two years no complaint has been made to Political Officers or to the police with regard to the practices of any Kunde fetish in the Mandated Area is a sufficient testimonial.

A further misapprehension should perhaps be cleared up with regard to the charging of a person with witchcraft; this was not at any time a common practice and since the hearing of such charges by tribunals was prohibited, may be said to have died out.

The power generally claimed by witch-finding fetishes is that the guilty person who comes into the presence of the fetish is compelled by his conscience to confess his misdeeds; if he does not come voluntarily the guilty person, whoever and wherever he may be, will be so afflicted by the fetish that he must either come forward and confess or he will go mad and eventually die. There is no question of punishing the self-confessed witch, but he must be cured of his affliction by a course of treatment which is usually expensive to the individual and a further source of revenue to the fetish priest.

XVIII.—EDUCATION.**(a) SOUTHERN SECTION.**

100. An estimate of the progress made in education in the Southern Section of the British Sphere of Togoland during the year 1935 can be obtained from the following table which shows for the past two years,

(a) the number of assisted and non-assisted schools belonging to the three missions and one undenominational body operating in this section ;

(b) the number of certificated and uncertificated teachers employed in those schools ;

(c) the enrolment of boys and girls ;

(d) the amount of block grant which has been awarded by Government in respect of each mission ;

(e) the amount of school fees paid by pupils.

It will be seen from the above table that the number of assisted schools has increased from seventy-three to seventy-four. The increase was due to the splitting up of the Leklebi-Duga Ewe Presbyterian Assisted School into two schools (Infant and Junior).

101. During the year under review, four schools of the Roman Catholic Mission and two Ewe Presbyterian schools were recommended for Government assistance. These recommendations, however, will not actually come into force until the 1st of January, 1937, which date marks the beginning of a new triennium for grant purposes. Although the Saviefe division of the Avatime State took over, since the last report was written, what used to be the First Century Gospel School at Saviefe-Gbogame, the number of undenominational schools remains unaltered owing to the closing of the Asogli State Chiefs School at Ho. The opening of a new First Century Gospel School at Hlefi has counterbalanced the loss to this Mission of its school at Saviefe-Gbogame, and the number of schools under its control consequently remains the same. The number of non-assisted schools controlled by the two larger missions shows a decrease of one. This is accounted for by the closing of the Roman Catholic Schools at Kukurantumi and Nkonya-Ntumda in the Kpandu district and the opening of an Ewe Presbyterian School at Nsuta in the Worawora area.

102. Although the effects of the economic depression have not made it possible to bring educational facilities within the reach of all those who would wish to take advantage of them, nevertheless, the total number of schools, both assisted and non-assisted, is distinctly encouraging. A large proportion of the schools are one-teacher infant schools but, as mentioned in previous reports, there has been a marked tendency to meet increased enrolment by adding standard classes in cases where the need for extension is pressing. The number of schools providing education beyond standard III, however, is being gradually limited. The principle of limitation is sound because it ensures that, in certain areas, there are no more senior schools than are really necessary and that the senior course is restricted to those pupils whose progress in the junior classes marks them out as likely to profit by it. Another important result of the operation of this principle is that it makes it possible to ensure that, in the senior classes, there is a reasonable supply of pupils from the junior schools which act as feeders. Thus, broadly speaking, the transition from the junior to the senior department is now clearly defined, and among the pupils themselves the impression exists that entry into the latter marks the beginning of a new stage in their education.

103. The figures in the following table will enable a general idea to be formed of the increase in the number of both certificated and uncertificated teachers.

				1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of certificated teachers	...	...	...	123	143	172	180
Number of uncertificated teachers	...	...	...	20	26	32	35

It was found impossible to avoid a slight increase in the number of uncertificated teachers, as the supply of certificated teachers was unequal to the demand for additional staff created by a rapid increase in enrolment. As happened in the previous year, one of the uncertificated teachers was successful at the Teachers' External Examination. It is hoped, however, that the number of such teachers will be gradually reduced and the number of certificated teachers increased by the authorities in charge of schools as more trained teachers become available.

104. Refresher courses were held at Ho and Achimota. In the case of the former, the course was specially designed for teachers in infant and junior schools, while, in the case of the latter, it made special provision for the needs of those in senior schools. In addition to providing an opportunity for gaining new ideas, the courses had considerable social value.

105. Great progress has been made in female education, and the total enrolment for 1935, when compared with that for 1934, shows a gratifying increase. The schools are, for the most part "mixed" in character, and, as noted in the last report, day and boarding schools. With a few exceptions, they are staffed with men teachers whose wives continue to share in the work by giving, where necessary, instruction in needlework and allied subjects. The two schools which cater exclusively for the needs of girls are at Kpandu and Gbi-Bla, and are controlled by the Roman Catholic Mission. It seems likely that the existence of these two schools will eventually encourage a greater number of promising girls to enter the teaching profession on the completion of the senior school course.

106. The school at Kpandu consists of infant classes and standard I and the staff is adequate, consisting, as before, of one trained and certificated female teacher and one uncertificated female teacher. The completion of the three-roomed block, now in process of erection, will enable classes to be held in more spacious rooms.

107. The most unmistakable indication of the growing interest in female education in spite of the pressure of hard times is provided by the history of the school at Gbi-Bla. This school was opened in 1934 and, as stated in the last report, classes are held in what used to be the Training College. During that year the school consisted of infant classes I—III and Standards I and II, and in 1935 Standards III and IV were added, nine of the pupils being boarders. The school is under the supervision and control of a European sister, and since the last report was written, the staff has been strengthened by the appointment of an additional teacher: it now consists of four teachers of whom three are certificated.

The wife of the head teacher of the Ewe Presbyterian School at Worawora gives instruction in needlework to the girls attending that school.

108. As will be seen from the following table, there was a further increase in the combined enrolment of boys and girls in 1935—5.9 per cent. over the previous year's, and 4.82 per cent. of the total number of children from 6 to 18 years old, the recognised school ages.

Enrolment.

<i>Year.</i>						<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1932	...	...	...	...	...	3,090	801	3,891
1933	...	...	...	...	...	3,949	970	4,919
1934	...	...	...	...	...	4,320	1,255	5,575
1935	...	...	...	...	...	4,589	1,316	5,905

109. The table below sets out the enrolment for 1935 in the assisted and non-assisted schools of the three missions and the one undenominational body, the Saviefe division of the Avatime State, operating in the Mandated Area. Comparison of these figures with those for 1934 discloses a substantial increase in the enrolment of assisted schools.

				<i>Assisted schools.</i>				<i>Non-Assisted schools.</i>			
				<i>Standards.</i>		<i>Infants.</i>		<i>Standards.</i>		<i>Infants.</i>	
				<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fe-male.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fe-male.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fe-male.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Fe-male.</i>
Ewe Presbyterian	...	...		1,140	174	1,282	645	—	—	340	141
Roman Catholic	...	...		748	65	759	178	47	12	138	69
First Century Gospel	...	...		—	—	—	—	51	6	34	16
Undenominational	...	...		—	—	—	—	24	2	26	8
Total	...	...		1,888	239	2,041	823	122	20	538	234

110. The distribution of pupils between infant, junior and senior schools in the past three years is as follows :—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>Boys.</i>			<i>Girls.</i>		
		<i>Infant classes.</i>	<i>Classes up to Standard 3.</i>	<i>Classes above Standard 3.</i>	<i>Infant classes.</i>	<i>Classes up to Standard 3.</i>	<i>Classes above Standard 3.</i>
1933	...	2,332	1,195	422	780	161	29
1934	...	2,572	1,210	538	994	200	61
1935	...	2,579	1,419	591	1,057	227	32

111. School fees to the amount of £2,407 16s. 7d. were paid during 1935, showing an increase of £395 9s. 3d. on the amount for the previous year in respect of which a decrease of £357 11s. 4d. was recorded. The increase for 1935 is accounted for by the greater demand for education and by the increased number of standard classes where, in comparison with the infant classes, high fees are charged. Considering the large expenditure on education, the total income derived from fees must appear small indeed, but the fact that the people are willing to pay them, even in spite of the financial stringency, proves that they set much store by what they get in return.

112. The table below gives the number of schools receiving Government grant, the amount of grant earned, and the yearly increase or decrease for the past four years. The increase of one in the number of assisted schools was, as mentioned earlier in the report, due to the splitting up of an assisted school into two schools.

					<i>Number of</i>	<i>Government</i>				<i>Yearly</i>				<i>Yearly</i>
<i>Year.</i>					<i>schools.</i>	<i>grant.</i>			<i>increase.</i>	<i>decrease.</i>				
						£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1932	...	...	...	...	64	6,749	4	6	—			474	0	11
1933	...	...	...	...	69	7,427	3	8	677	19	2	—		
1934	...	...	...	...	73	7,718	6	6	291	2	10	—		
1935	...	...	...	...	74	7,875	10	0	157	3	6	—		

113. Under the system of Block-Grant now in operation, the amount of grant-in-aid to be made to any Primary Educational Unit is determined triennially and is awarded for a period of three years. It will be observed, however, that in respect of 1935, the second year of the current triennium, there was an increase of £157 3s. 6d. in the amount of grant awarded to the missions concerned. This is explained by the fact that the levy of 4 per cent., which, as a measure of economy was imposed on the salaries of the teachers in 1933, was withdrawn with effect from the 1st of July, 1934.

114. The continued progress of education in the Mandated Area is due to the growing belief in its importance. This belief has been sufficiently strong to induce men and women, individually as parents and collectively as townspeople, to make sacrifices in order to promote it. For example, quite apart from the fees paid by parents or guardians, interested persons make contributions towards the cost of education, and local sympathy finds expression in the clearing of playing fields, in the provision or improvement of accommodation, and in the carrying out of other urgent improvements.

115. The Roman Catholic Mission has erected, or has almost completed the erection of, new buildings at Kpandu, Nkonya-Ahenkro, and Vakpo, and has made extensions to existing buildings

at Alavanyo-Kpeme, Ho, Sovie, Nkonya-Wurupon, and Teteman, while the Ewe Presbyterian Church has also erected, or has almost completed the erection of, new buildings at Ho, Alavanyo-Kpeme, Anfoega-Akukome, and Hohoe, and has made extensions to the building at Abutia-Kloe. In the last report mention was made of the assistance which teachers and pupils gave to the local people in connection with the construction of the new building at Amedzofe. and it is worth mentioning that, in all the cases referred to above, local zeal was stimulated by the combined enthusiasm of the teachers and the eagerness of the pupils to render every possible assistance.

116. Reference to the preceding paragraphs will show that educational progress in British Togoland has been just as steady as that in the Gold Coast as a whole, and the reason lies in the fact that the system of education is the same in the former as in the latter. Detailed information in regard to both system and progress is contained in the report which the Education Department issues annually. Pupils from British Togoland, like those from all other parts of the Gold Coast—the Colony, Ashanti, and the Northern Territories—will be found at Achimota, at missionary secondary schools and training colleges, and at the Middle Boarding Schools.

(b) NORTHERN SECTION.

117. As in previous years, education is provided for children from the Mandated Area by the Government schools at Gambaga, Tamale and Salaga and by the Roman Catholic School at Krachi, but additional facilities are now available for such children as a result of the opening of the new Native Administration School at Bawku. The number of children so attending is thirty while the average attendance at Krachi Mission school is fifty-six.

The three Government schools and the Bawku Native Administration School are well staffed by trained teachers and are under European supervision.

118. The Government schools are all boarding schools, well equipped and each with a staff of fully-qualified African teachers, working under European supervision. Their organization on the lines of local civic existence, with chiefs, sub-chiefs and elders develops character and fosters patriotism. Vernacular teaching, handicraft-training, improved methods of farming, livestock-keeping, house-building, etc., are essential features of the schools' curriculum. At Tamale some instruction is given in carpentry and metalwork by fully qualified instructors. Boarding life is simple and healthy and the pupils grow much of the food themselves. Fees are extremely reasonable and may be paid in cash or in kind. A few children are accepted as non-paying pupils and again many are paid for by the Native Administrations. In the Tamale School

there are at present ten children from Eastern Dagomba and the entire cost of their education is being met from Dagomba Native Administration funds.

119. The schools at Gambaga and Salaga, as also the Catholic School at Krachi, are junior schools providing education up to and including standard III. After passing standard III, pupils from the Government schools whose progress has been satisfactory pass on to the Central School, Tamale, which is a middle boarding school with classes up to standard VII. Boys leaving standard VII as a rule have little difficulty in finding employment either with the Government Departments or under the Native Administrations. The boys, generally sons of chiefs, are for the most part of excellent character and not a few show considerable promise. One boy, son of the Chief of Gusiegu, is now head-boy of the Tamale School. He is full of common-sense and well-versed in the customs and history of his people, an all-round sportsman and a keen metal-worker. Others are top of their class and equally dependable.

120. The Bawku Native Administration School, which was opened in April of this year, provides for that section of Kusasi which lies in Mandated Territory, and four pupils from this part have already entered the school, where they are making satisfactory progress.

121. The Gambaga Government School continues to supply adequately the needs of the mandated portions of Mamprusi and of Southern Kusasi. As was foreshadowed in a previous report, one boy from this district is now being trained as a Native Administration dresser, and will subsequently return to work among his people.

122. The Tamale Junior School still supplies the education of all children from Eastern Dagomba, and ten new pupils are expected from this district in January, 1936. Work has, however, begun on the building of a Dagomba Native Administration School at Yendi, in the Mandated Area, and it is hoped that this new junior school will be in operation in January, 1937. This will bring into contact with education a far greater number of children from Mandated Territory than ever before.

123. The Salaga Government School still meets the educational requirements of that part of the Eastern Gonja which falls in the Mandated Area as well as of the northern part of the Krachi district, but a new Native Administration school is under construction at Kpembe, the headquarters of the senior chief of Eastern Gonja, and it is expected that this will do much locally to stimulate further interest in education. It may perhaps be repeated here that although Salaga, Tamale, Gambaga and Bawku are not actually in the Mandated Territory they are in close proximity to it, so that every provision is made for the encouragement of education in the Northern Section.

124. The Roman Catholic School at Krachi still fails to make any substantial progress, and is very poorly staffed. It seems to be regarded with some antipathy by the local people.

125. The American Mission at Yendi has, as yet, taken no part in specific education, since it has been unable to find any trained staff. It now seems probable that this Mission will confine its activities to religious work, but it is to be noted that much help has been received from certain of its members in connection with the reduction to writing of the Dagomba language.

126. The development of the Native Administrations in the Northern Territories, with the corresponding growth of their treasuries, has quickened the interest of the people in education at the same time as it has made possible the building of new schools, and it may honestly be said that the past year represents a period of very definite progress in the education of the Protectorate and of the Mandated Area.

127. Finally, a word about the school age. According to the Census Report, the number of children in the Northern Section of the Territory is 72,251 and in the Southern 51,779—a total of 124,030. There are 5,905 school children in the Southern Section and 78 in the Northern.

128. As prescribed by Education Rule 20, no attendance will be recognized in infant classes for any pupil under five years of age or over ten. Exception is made in rural areas where facilities for education have been introduced in more recent times, but even in such cases the attendance in an infant class of a pupil of over fourteen years of age will not be recognized.

129. In recent years the Department has endeavoured with very considerable success to reduce the average age of pupils in infant class I. Seven years is regarded as the maximum age desirable and children of between five and six years of age are preferred.

In remoter districts, however, and in those in which schools have been established in more recent times, the average age of infant class I pupils is frequently greater than it is elsewhere. It would appear that in such areas, parents are reluctant to spend money on young children who, they believe, are not capable of deriving any benefit from attendance at school.

130. Whilst much difficulty is experienced in securing satisfactory information as to the age of pupils in the absence of birth certificates or other reliable evidence, there is good reason to believe that in the year under review the gradual fall in the average age of infant class I pupils has continued.

131. The entire primary course may be completed in nine or ten years, and the number of boys who secure the Standard VII Examination Certificate at about the age of sixteen continued to

grow. Some time must yet elapse, however, before the Department's attitude with regard to the age of admission to the infant school has its inevitable effect on senior standard classes. Many pupils in standard VII classes are still one, two, or even more years over the possible minimum age: but a considerably lower average than now obtains should be gradually established in the next few years.

XIX.—ALCOHOL, SPIRITS AND DRUGS.

132. The importation of all alcoholic liquors is prohibited in the Northern Section, and the particulars below refer only to the Southern Section.

The following table gives a comparative statement under the provisions of the Liquor Ascertainment Ordinance.

						<i>On hand, 1.1.35.</i>	<i>Bought.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>	<i>On hand, 31.12.35.</i>
						<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>
Rum	...	...	...	...	...	6	44	36	14
Brandy	...	...	...	...	...	5	42	44	3
Gin	...	...	...	...	...	80	832	820	92
Whisky	...	...	...	...	...	14	486	418	82
Other distilled spirits	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1935						105	1,404	1,318	191
Totals, 1934						214	756	866	105

133. The following are the figures for wine and beer :—

						<i>On hand, 1.1.35.</i>	<i>Bought.</i>	<i>Sold.</i>	<i>On hand, 31.12.35.</i>
						<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>	<i>gal.</i>
Wine	...	...	...	...	...	241	1,911	1,606	547
Beer	...	...	...	...	...	821	10,104	9,742	1,183

as compared with 1,192 gallons of wine and 8,018 gallons of beer sold during 1934.

It will be seen from the above figures that there is a very considerable rise in the amount of spirits consumed. One might expect in connection with this, an increase in crime but it is far from the case, although there has been a regrettable increase in illicit distillation. The fact that there is more money in circulation accounts in some measure for this no doubt, for in the earlier part of this report it has been mentioned that the native benefited to the extent of approximately £180,000 by the sale of cocoa. But as the amount of spirits consumed represents roughly only £3,000 in cash, it cannot be maintained that amongst a population of 125,000 this is in any way excessive. In the north of the Ho district where most of the money has found its way there is but little distillation of illicit liquor when a comparison is made with the south. Out of the forty-one convictions, thirty-five were at Ho in the south and six at Kpandu in the north. Although there

were ten more convictions than there were last year it is worthy of record that the analysis shows that the strength of samples has decreased considerably and now averages about 35 per cent.

The Criminal Returns for the year were :—

Possessing spirit	...	...	...	...	10
Possessing Apparatus	...	...	...	...	30
Sale	...	...	...	...	—
Manufacture	...	...	...	...	1

These figures show an increase over last year. Most of the cases come from the south of the district.

134. Wine and beer show increases. It would be untrue to say that beer is ousting palm wine but it is noticeable that many more wine drinkers are taking to beer.

XX.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

135. The medical and health staff in Togoland under British Mandate during the year 1935 was :—

A.—Medical Branch.

Ho.—One European medical officer, one African dispenser, two African nurses and two hospital labourers.

Hohoe.—One European (German) acting medical officer who visits Kpandu and other important centres.

Kete Krachi.—One African dispenser and one hospital labourer.

Eastern Dagomba (Yendi).—One European medical officer, one African dispenser, one African nurse, one locally trained African driver and one hospital labourer.

Kusasi and Southern Mamprussi (Bawku).—One European medical officer, one African dispenser, one African nurse and one hospital labourer.

Nakpanduri Sleeping Sickness Camp.—One African dispenser, one African nurse, one microscopist and two hospital labourer-interpreters.

B.—Health Branch.

Ho.—One European acting medical officer of health, one African sanitary inspector, one African public vaccinator, one African village overseer, one African welfare nurse and twenty-five sanitary labourers.

Hohoe.—One European acting medical officer of health, one African mosquito inspector and two sanitary labourers.

Kpandu.—One African sanitary inspector, one African village overseer and nine sanitary labourers. Kpandu is visited by the acting Medical Officer of Health from Ho.

Kete Krachi.—One African village overseer, one headman and twelve sanitary labours.

Yendi.—One European acting Medical Officer of Health, one African sanitary inspector, two headmen and sixteen sanitary labourers.

Bawku.—One African public vaccinator, one headman and eleven sanitary labourers.

Nakpanduri Camp.—Four sanitary labourers.

Tours of Inspection.

136. The advent of a German doctor early in 1935 made it possible to divide the southern portion of Togoland under British Mandate into two sections. The Government medical officer at Ho visited Kpeve, Kpedze, Saviefe and Anfoe Gbogame periodically and Kpetoe and Aferingba on one occasion. The German doctor who was appointed as acting Medical Officer and acting Medical Officer of Health—his part-time services being retained by Government—had his base at Hohoe but visited Kpandu, Jasikan, Guaman, Borada, Worawora, Logba and Likpe Mate on many occasions.

During these visits, both clinical and preventive medical work was carried out efforts being made to raise the standard of environmental sanitation and so to lessen the danger of patients who had received treatment for such preventible conditions as malaria, worms, etc., being reinfected as soon as they had returned to their villages. There can be no doubt as to the popularity of the curative aspect of this work—assisted, as it is, by the spectacular “cures” of cases of yaws.

137. In the Northern Section, concentrated efforts were made to deal with the sleeping sickness problem which gives cause for some concern. Many hundreds of cases of the disease were treated in Nakpanduri Camp and during the several treks carried out by the medical staff. At the same time, a serious attempt was made in co-operation between the local medical and administrative officers to secure a reduction in the man-tsetse fly contact by persuading the local inhabitants to clear low bush round water holes, fords, cattle crossings, and river banks near villages and gangs of paid labour were engaged to make the initial clearings in strategic places with a view to such clearings being maintained in future by the inhabitants themselves.

Buildings.

138. Ho, Yendi and Bawku are all equipped with hospitals, whilst a temporary hospital has been improvised at Hohoe by the acting Medical Officer with a considerable amount of ingenuity. In addition to the above, the dispensary at Kete Krachi continues to function satisfactorily and the Nakpanduri Sleeping Sickness Camp has become almost embarrassingly popular. By degrees the

buildings at this camp are being improved so that some can be fairly regarded as being semi-permanent in character. Hospital buildings are kept in a good state of repair and improvements are made whenever funds become available. The following table gives some indication of the good use made of the medical facilities available :—

<i>Hospital dispensary.</i>	<i>In-patients.</i>		<i>Out-patients.</i>	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
*Bawku	170	250	3,005	3,479
†Nakpanduri	952	1,293	1,192	1,881
Ho	148	170	2,825	1,103
Hohoe, etc.	—	—	—	3,193
Kete Krachi	—	—	7,077	6,960
Yendi	260	300	12,552	12,521

* Not actually in Mandated Territory, but close by and receiving patients from the territory.

† Sleeping sickness camp.

Prevalent Diseases.

139. *Malaria* continues to head the list of the more common conditions met with. In August, a system was introduced of selling at all post offices quinine at the rate of 6d. per tube of sixteen 4-grain tablets of quinine hydrochloride. Every tube was sold with a wrapper giving directions for treatment in English and four local African languages including Ewe which is spoken by many of the inhabitants of the Southern Section. There can be little doubt but that, in time, this service will have a considerable influence on the malaria situation.

Yaws is still very prevalent more especially in the Northern Section and many thousands seek treatment—even to the extent of asking for an injection.

Ulcers and skin diseases are a frequent cause of a sufferer seeking qualified medical advice, usually after the ulcer has become chronic and the chances of permanent recovery are not hopeful. Local observers deny that there is any question of deficiency disease in these cases.

Amoebic and bacillary dysentery are met with fairly frequently. There is often a good reason for their prevalence, as, for example, faulty disposal of wastes of all kinds coupled with the inevitable plague of flies.

Sleeping sickness, as has been mentioned already, continues to give rise to no little anxiety. A complete survey will, it is hoped, be carried out by a specially seconded Medical Officer and an Entomologist in 1936 and this should enable still more effective counter-measures to be adopted against it.

It might be interesting to note that some 1,293 in-patient and 1,881 out-patient cases were treated in the Nakpanduri Camp in 1935 as compared with 952 and 1,192 respectively in the previous year. Deaths in this camp numbered nineteen in 1934 and twenty-six in 1935.

Leprosy continues to loom largely in the work of the Medical Officer, Ho, on account of the settlement there. A disastrous fire destroyed three-quarters of the entire settlement at Ho in January, 1935. Government at once took steps to provide funds for the rebuilding of the settlement and the Gold Coast Branch of the British Red Cross Society made an immediate grant to help those lepers who had lost their all in the fire to get together a few essential belongings.

The statistics for the settlement at Ho are as follows :—

	<i>31st December, 1933.</i>		<i>31st December, 1934.</i>	
In the Settlement		320		351
		<i>1934.</i>		<i>1935.</i>
Admitted during year		91		105
On leave		52		57
Discharged on parole		2		83
Died		6		8
Remaining on 31st December, 1935		—		308

The inmates are encouraged to lead a normal village life. The majority receive a subsistence allowance of 3s. every sixteen days. Many of these have their own farms or other occupations by which to augment their income. Semi-disabled carpenters and others who do useful work for the settlement receive 4s. every sixteen days. The blind, totally disabled and leper school teachers receive 6s. every sixteen days, whilst the parents of children receive 2s. per child for the same period. This subsistence rate would appear small; but it must be remembered that the cost of living is such that, in many areas of the Gold Coast, it is possible to purchase enough foodstuffs to keep body and soul together for less than 3d. per day.

At Yendi, two leper patients died of tetanus and this had the effect of frightening other inmates away for the time being so that only thirteen remained in the settlement at the end of the period under review. A new settlement is contemplated in 1936-7.

Sanitation and Hygiene.

140. With the co-operation and assistance between the Health Department and the Political Administration it can be said that steady, if slow, advance in general environmental sanitation has been made. The standard, however, is low and steadily declines as one proceeds northwards. The sanitary work resolves itself almost entirely into village sanitation. No really definite urban area exists. This increases difficulties, for rural sanitation depends very largely on education and an all-round elevation of the standard of living. This takes time and patience, and short cuts are difficult. There is little doubt, however, but that the growth of education, particularly public health education, is resulting in an increasing interest being taken in health matters. Sanitary activities consisted principally in the provision of an adequate number of

sanitary pit-latrines, the layout of villages, the incineration of or the establishment of dumps for the refuse, the maintenance of a clean perimeter round the villages, anti-tsetse measures at water-points, water-holes, fords, etc., the improvement of water supplies, the prevention of the breeding of domestic mosquitoes, anti-malarial work in the form of the filling and draining of low-lying swampy areas of limited extent, and the improvement of housing conditions. The improvement during the past years in the larger centres holds out hopes that health propaganda in the more rural backward areas may be productive of steady progress. Rural sanitation is most deceptive and numbers of villages, looking clean and orderly to the casual observer, on closer investigation too often prove to be ringed round by an area strewn with tins and bottles and liberally fouled with excreta. The rural-living African is, however, intelligent and receptive and a competitive spirit and "town pride" can sometimes be aroused in an area which soon reflects itself in all round improvement. The efforts of the Junior Links of the Gold Coast Branch, British Red Cross Society, in the propaganda of health knowledge are already making their mark in the Ho District.

Child, Maternity and Infant Welfare.

141. Welfare work is chiefly in evidence in the Southern Section. A temporary welfare nurse worked under the Medical Officer, Ho, and did a considerable amount of domiciliary visiting. There were 1,935 attendances at the Ho welfare centre, 872 of which were new cases. The Roman Catholic Mission welfare centre at Kpandu operated successfully over the period under review. This centre recorded 14,930 attendances. The work of the centre was not confined to Kpandu, and the sisters worked actively in the surrounding villages. A free supply of drugs and dressings was issued quarterly to the centre by the Medical Officer, Ho, and a grant of £100 was paid from Health Branch votes to the mission. There is no doubt as to the value of the work carried out by this Roman Catholic Mission welfare centre, and the self-sacrificing efforts of the sisters were most praiseworthy. A clinic was opened in March, 1935, by the Bremen Mission at Amedzofe. A trained European nursing sister is in charge. The total number of cases seen at the Amedzofe centre was 4,991. The sister in charge has been trained to give injections of sobita for yaws. The diseases chiefly affecting adversely infant health are malaria, yaws and nutritional disorders. Quinine, which is now purchasable at cost price at all post offices, will do much to alleviate the occurrence of malaria in the young in the rural areas.

Infectious and Transmissible Diseases.

142. It is pleasing to be able to record that no outbreak of serious infectious disease occurred during 1935.

Anti-Smallpox Vaccinations.

During the year 8,759 vaccinations were performed, of which number 79 per cent. were proved successful. During the previous year, 20,729 vaccinations were carried out; this larger total resulted from the vigorous campaign instituted following the 1934 outbreak of smallpox in the Ho District.

Vital Statistics.

143. The mid-year population of the Togoland under British Māndate is estimated at 338,650*. This represents an increase of 44,936 since the census of 1931.

In computing the increase in population, it is assumed that the increase recorded between 1921 and 1931 has continued at the same average rate per annum since 1931, the year of the last census. Registration of births and deaths applies only to the town of Ho, the population of which place at mid-year, 1935, was estimated to be 3,520. During 1935, 129 births were registered in Ho, yielding a birth-rate of some 37 per thousand as compared with a rate of 34 per thousand for 1934. Some 73 deaths were recorded during the year, yielding a crude death-rate of approximately 21 per thousand which is practically the same as for the preceding twelve-monthly period. Infant deaths numbered 11, and the infantile mortality rate recorded for 1935 was 85 as compared with 100 for 1934. Infantile mortality rates, however, should be taken with reservation when primitive communities are under consideration and small figures are being dealt with.

The causes of death in the eleven cases referred to above were as follows :—

lobar pneumonia 3, malaria 2, asphyxia, convulsions, malnutrition, prematurity, septicaemia and tetany, one of each.

The natural increase of births over deaths was 56. The causes of deaths in diminishing order of importance included bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia and pneumonia ten cases, or 14 per cent.; senility eight cases, or 11 per cent.; malaria six cases, or 8 per cent.; tuberculosis (all forms) five cases, or 7 per cent.

XXI.—LAND TENURE.

144. The systems of land tenure existing in the Northern and Southern Sections of the Mandated Territory have already been fully described in previous reports. Although alienation of land is governed by paragraph 2 of Article V of the Mandates, there is no doubt that much land in the Southern Section has been sold to non-natives. Such sale is, of course, voidable and could not be enforced in a Court of Law. In the northern area, under the Lands and Native Rights Ordinance of 1931, a “ non-native ” can

* Including 43 non-Africans.

be evicted from land if he is not in possession of a certificate of occupation. No non-native can acquire land without the sanction of the Governor.

145. The Commission asked for information regarding the dispute between the inhabitants of Woame and those of Honuta. Briefly the facts are these. The chief of Woame took an action for £25 damages for trespass against Honuta. Honuta counter-claimed. The case was heard by the District Commissioner, Ho, in 1934, who found that the boundary was most indefinite, and decided that the farms cultivated by each village should remain within that village's boundaries. There has been no appeal from this decision although both chiefs are well aware they could appeal to the Provincial Commissioner's Court of the Gold Coast if they so wished. No further complaints have been reported.

XXII.—FORESTRY.

146. The advantages to be secured from forest protection, and the description of the forest areas required to be protected in the Southern Section, have been given in detail in previous reports: they are embodied in Appendix F of the report for 1926. Native interests, including the ownership of land on which reserves have been established, are fully protected.

147. The constitution of forest reserves is provided for by the (Gold Coast) Forest Ordinance. Of the three demarcated reserves, two, the Odomi River and the Togo Plateau Forest Reserves, are fully constituted, while the third, the Kabo River Forest Reserve, is protected by the Ordinance but still awaits constitution. A forest officer was stationed at Hohoe for a short period at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year the Forest station was re-opened; it is hoped that a forest officer will now be permanently stationed in Togoland. During the rest of the year periodical visits of inspection were made by officers from the Gold Coast. As a result of the absence of a forest officer during the greater part of the year no progress was made in connection with the proposed Asukoko Forest Reserve. The forest reserves are situated on the higher hill ranges in the main cocoa growing areas which they protect from the desiccating effects of the harmattan wind while ensuring a continuous flow of water in the larger rivers.

148. The hill ranges which have now been protected by the formation of forest reserves have suffered greatly in the past from deforestation caused by shifting cultivation and numerous grass areas are to be seen on the tops of the hills. All grass areas in the reserves are subject to fire control and signs are not lacking to show that already the forest is benefiting by reservation and is gaining ground from the grass. This year all grass areas were surveyed and in future it will be possible to measure the rate at which the forest is spreading.

Forest reserves which amount to 112 square miles are situated in the Southern Section, but for forestry purposes the southern district of the Northern Section has now been added to the charge of the forest officer stationed in Togoland.

149. A mahogany and teak plantation at Yendi is controlled by the Native Administration in Dagomba, and supervised by the District Commissioner. Teak plantations also exist at Ho, Kpandu and Kete-Krachi.

XXIII.—AGRICULTURE.

Cocoa.

150. In the southern portion of the territory, cocoa is still by far the most important crop. It is gratifying to be able to record that the increase in production has been well maintained, and the following table gives details of production and disposal of the crop for the past four years:—

Year.	Destination.		
	Total exports.	Palime	Gold Coast.
		(French Togoland).	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1932	8,649	5,456	3,193
1933	6,956	5,227	1,729
1934	10,489	4,575	5,914
1935	13,722	7,958	5,764

On old established farms the yield this year is not as large as in 1934, which was an exceptionally favourable season, but this slight decline has been more than counterbalanced by the increase in production from the Jasikan area, where many young farms are now beginning to come into bearing. This Jasikan area, lying between the hilly districts of Ahamansu in the north, and Santrokofi in the south, has by no means yet come into full bearing. Reports state that there is still a large acreage of cocoa under young trees, and it is in this area that the future development of the industry lies. The farms are in the hands of experienced cocoa farmers who have migrated from the older cocoa areas where further development was impossible. Although it has not been possible, owing to lack of staff, to station an officer in the area, there have been definite indications that the activities of the Department further south are being copied by the farmers cultivating this belt of land.

151. *Prices.*—There has again been an appreciable and very welcome increase in the price of cocoa this season. In the period October to December, 1935, farmers were obtaining from 7s. to 8s. 3d. per load of 60 lb., as against 6s. to 7s. 6d. in the corresponding period in 1934. As a result of the better prices, marketing has been brisk and with improved transport conditions, the tonnage of cocoa which has left the territory is considerably greater than the amounts recorded in previous years for the same period. New

bridges strong enough to bear heavy traffic have been constructed and many of the buying firms have organized transport fleets of their own this season.

152. *General.*—On the Department of Agriculture's station at Kpeve the trials outlined in previous reports have been continued. Owing to the satisfactory results obtained last year the experiment in connection with "dancing" cocoa is being continued in greater detail and it is hoped to obtain definite information as to whether this operation enables cocoa to withstand longer periods of storage successfully. There is little doubt that cocoa so treated has a far superior appearance to the non-treated bean. Costs are being kept and indicate that the operation is not expensive.

153. Disease in cocoa has not been prevalent and weather conditions have been favourable for satisfactory harvesting and curing. The annual attacks of certain parasitic organisms which usually affect particular pockets in the cocoa area have not been observed. This is probably due to the absence of rain in the first part of the year, for a damp climate is favourable to their development. Should they now make a reappearance it is unlikely that they will to any extent affect the yield of the existing crop.

Cocoa Producers' Co-operative Societies.

154. The work of the Cocoa Producers' Co-operative Societies during the year has been of a similar nature to that of 1934. A study of the table appended below will show the steady advancement made during the year under review. The large increase of share capital is noteworthy, as it assists the societies to satisfy the loan requirements of their members. The rate of interest payable on loans from societies to members is ten per cent., which is a great saving over the rates prevalent among native money-lenders, many of whom charge as much as fifty per cent. interest.

				1934.	1935.	Increase or Decrease over 1934.	
Number of societies	...	...	...	18	21	+	3
Number of members	...	...	...	456	534	+	78
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Amount of share capital	...	...	...	181 17 0	371 6 0	+189 9 0	
Amount of loans granted	...	...	...	37 1 0	34 15 0	— 2 6 0	
Amount of loans repaid	...	...	...	13 0 0	24 10 0	+ 11 10 0	
Amount of cocoa sold (in tons)	...	...	...	177·5	253·2	+ 75·7	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Average purity of cocoa	...	...	...	96·3	96·8	+ 0·5	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Average price of cocoa, per ton	...	...	...	13 10 2	16 17 10	+ 3 7 8	

Owing to the constant high standard of purity of co-operative cocoa, a premium over local market prices was obtained on every sale made whether offered in large quantities or not. Two actual instances where large premia were paid are worth recording. On

a sale of 75 tons of cocoa a premium of 1s. 1d. per load of 60 lb. was obtained giving the society members approximately £2 per ton more than they would have obtained had they sold their cocoa as individuals. The other case was of a parcel of three tons of cocoa offered for sale which received a premium of 1s. 3d. per load, or £2 6s. 3d. per ton.

The secretarial work of societies in many cases is done by men who are not actual members, the reason being that, in general, societies are either without literate members, or have none whose scholastic attainments are sufficient to enable them to perform the duties required by this office. With the aim of improving the efficiency of these men, a further course of instruction was held at Kpeve Investigational Station during the year, at which all societies were represented. The improvement of knowledge of book-keeping and general secretarial work shown by these secretaries is most encouraging.

155. The two Joint Marketing Committees formed last year with the object of consolidating the work of societies, have continued to make satisfactory progress. These committees have so far restricted their activities to the selling of co-operative cocoa and to taking a general interest in the working of societies within their sphere of operation. The largest individual sale of co-operative cocoa handled by a Joint Marketing Committee during the year was 75 tons.

Two Farmers' Associations were formed in the Jasikan area last season similar to the co-operative societies in the southern area of Togoland. Both worked throughout the season, one proving quite successful although the sale of cocoa was not so large as was anticipated. These associations are again working this season, and with the experience of last year's work behind them, may both prove even more satisfactory and more beneficial to their members.

Twelve of the twenty-one Cocoa Producers' Co-operative Societies in the territory have been registered under section 7 of the "Co-operative Societies' Ordinance" No. 4 of 1931. The remainder will be considered for registration during 1936.

Cotton.

156. The Department of Agriculture has continued the policy of distributing seed of an improved variety of cotton with a view to replacing the less satisfactory local strain. Seed of the Ishan type which has been successful in Southern Nigeria has been imported from Nigeria and subjected to various trials on Kpeve Station to obtain information as to its behaviour under local conditions. This has been successful in the territory and has been widely distributed by means of Government controlled plots in selected areas from which the resulting seed is issued to farmers. As more refined types of this Ishan strain become available in Nigeria these also are imported; and efforts are also made

locally to isolate high yielding types by selection and self-fertilisation.

157. There has long been a belief among local farmers that if cotton is interplanted with okro (*hibiscus esculentus*) it escapes to a large extent from the attacks of the cotton stainer (*dysdercus*), as the insect is alleged to prefer feeding on the okro. Experiments have been carried out to test the truth of this belief, but the results so far have not confirmed the theory. Experiments are also in hand to test the yields of cotton when interplanted with yams, as this type of cultivation is likely to be more popular with farmers than growing the crop as a pure stand.

158. *Cotton Growers' Co-operative Societies.*—These organisations were formed two years ago by the Department of Agriculture with the object of stimulating the cotton industry of the territory. Climatic conditions during these two years were far from satisfactory to the growth of cotton, and on the whole poor yields were obtained by the members; moreover, the price that could be offered by the firms for their produce was anything but encouraging. Despite these set-backs the societies have been maintained and they have once more planted up their farms and have tried to carry out the advice and instructions given to them by officers of the Department. It is hoped that with the better conditions so far prevailing this season, and the brighter prospects of trade in general, there may be a marked improvement in future. Members of societies did gain a certain advantage last season, as it was possible to obtain a slightly better price from the firms by marketing in bulk instead of by the old method where every individual farmer sold his produce to small brokers. The practice of bulk marketing will be adopted with the present crop when it is ready for harvest. Practically the whole of the cotton exported from the territory goes over the frontier into the French Mandated Area and the exports for 1935 were nearly 150,000 lb. of seed cotton, as against 119,000 lb. in 1934.

Other Crops.

159. *Coffee.*—The demand for coffee continues in many places throughout the Mandated Territory and applications for planting material and instruction are repeatedly being received. It would appear that the farmers in the district are beginning to look for alternative crops, perhaps because of the lean years in the cocoa and cotton industries, and this tendency is encouraged. Kpeve Station, as previously reported, is not an ideal place for the cultivation of coffee, but the crop now growing on the station flowered and fruited during the year, and nurseries have been established from which seedlings will be available for distribution to the farmers

during the next planting season. A certain quantity of seed has already been distributed to the coffee districts. The Robusta type is used, as this commands the readiest sale.

160. *Tobacco*.—The Mauritius variety known as “Bourbon” which was again grown on Kpeve Station suffered this year so severely from an outbreak of a virus disease that it was necessary to destroy the plants to prevent the spread of the disease. It was not possible, therefore, to continue with curing and fermenting trials. Seed of some fine type of cigarette and pipe tobaccos has now been imported from Nyasaland, but as it is still under quarantine control by the Mycologist it will not be available till the 1936 season.

161. *Guinea Corn*.—In the northern part of the territory, the Native Administration at Yendi laid down a trial, on its farm under the Department's supervision, of an improved strain of guinea corn grown at Tamale Station (60 miles distant) against the ordinary local variety. The trial was planned on proper statistical lines and showed a significant increase of 42 per cent. in the improved variety over the local strain. This experiment was also of value in indicating the range within which an improved strain can be expected to be effective. The Native Administration was also advised on the proper rotation of crops and was assisted in ploughing and the preparation of manure.

162. *Foodcrops, Fruit, etc.*—The number of trials and experiments on these crops is too voluminous to detail here, but embraced work on yams, cassava, maize and other cereals, groundnuts, sweet potatoes, castor oil, tea, spices, bananas, citrus, tung-oil and chaulmugra oil. Issues of pure-bred poultry were also made to the district. As cattle cannot be kept in the southern portion of the territory and animal manure is in consequence unavailable, special attention is paid to the question of green-manure crops with a view to maintaining fertility under continuous cultivation by this means.

163. *Extension work*.—The results obtained from experimental work are broadcast in the locality principally through the medium of the co-operative societies; for these organizations comprise the influential men in the neighbourhood and a large number of the farming community, many of whom are willing, in fact eager, to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture in their attempts to improve upon local practices. These societies form a very useful unit for seed distribution as they are closely supervised by the officers responsible for them. Every opportunity is taken of conducting farmers around the station, and in conversation with them many of their difficulties are discussed and advice given. Further useful information is disseminated to school children, many of whom

will doubtless themselves become farmers, who are encouraged to visit the station in organized parties.

Records of the Yendi Shea Butter Reserve for the year 1935.

164. The following figures were obtained during the year at Yendi Shea Reserve, and are compared with figures obtained since the start of the trial in 1929 :—

Plot.	Treatment.	Mean yield in lb. dry kernels per fruiting tree.						
		1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
A	Clean weeded control	0·68	0·51	1·78	0·72	1·63	2·28	1·26
B	Forked deeply	0·94	0·34	1·17	0·56	1·84	2·74	1·94
C	Interplanted pigeon pea... ..	1·10	0·27	1·08	0·50	1·89	1·92	1·38
D	Interplanted Bengal bean turned in after rains	1·30	0·25	1·61	0·68	1·51	1·97	1·99
E	Forked deeply	0·95	0·22	0·98	0·54	1·49	1·87	1·20
S	Pen manure (2 tons)	0·85	0·26*	0·74	0·46	1·26	2·14	1·43
Y	Burnt in dry season	0·57	0·26	0·91	0·87	0·92	1·47	0·95
Z	Mulched heavily	0·78	0·28	1·02	0·52	1·43	2·76	2·32
F	Farmed	—	0·21	1·62	0·53	1·55	3·43	2·24

* No pen manure available.

Although yields were lower than those obtained in 1934 yet they were well up to normal. This year, the percentage of fruiting trees in plot “ Y ” was relatively high, but the yield remains low.

Plot “ X ”.—Records of 100 adjacent trees of bearing age in Plot “ X ” have been kept since 1929. The following shows the number of trees fruiting each year, and a frequency distribution of the number of nuts produced :—

Year.			Number of trees yielding					Total number of trees fruiting.
			0 nuts.	1-20 nuts.	21-50 nuts.	51-100 nuts.	Over 100 nuts.	
1929	...	...	18	12	23	21	26	82
1930	...	...	50	26	14	6	4	50
1931	...	...	18	17	16	29	20	82
1932	...	...	25	22	14	19	20	75
1933	...	...	6	15	20	23	36	94
1934	...	...	2	5	22	18	53	98
1935	...	...	19	21	18	17	25	81

The following table gives a frequency distribution of the number of trees fruiting from 1929 to 1935 :—

						<i>Number of trees fruiting.</i>
Every year	...	...	...	...	...	33
6 years out of 7	...	...	...	...	...	27
5 „ „ 7	...	...	...	...	...	22
4 „ „ 7	...	...	...	...	...	13
3 „ „ 7	...	...	...	...	...	2
2 „ „ 7	...	...	...	...	...	3
Total						100

XXIV.—ANIMAL HEALTH.

165. The Kusasi area was visited regularly by a veterinary officer.

One veterinary assistant and two cattle patrols were stationed permanently at Pusiga.

The Eastern Dagomba and Krachi Area was under the supervision of a veterinary officer, one veterinary assistant, two veterinary pupils and four cattle patrols. This staff, with the exception of one veterinary assistant, constitutes the anti-rinderpest immunization unit of the Southern Veterinary Section.

Quarantine Stations.

166. The following are the statistics of livestock imported during 1935.

<i>Kusasi area—</i>						<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Goats.</i>	<i>Horses.</i>
Pusiga...	...	...	...	...	...	19,054	15,218	4,284	167
<i>Eastern Dagomba and Krachi area—</i>									
Kudani	...	...	...	...	...	2,060	1,610	449	31

The total tax collected amounted to £7,769 11s. 9d.

Diseases of Animals.

167. *Rinderpest*.—Anti-rinderpest immunization policy has been continued and seven thousand young cattle were immunized permanently against cattle plague. This includes 5,856 young cattle of Dagomba. In Dagomba a large number of young susceptible cattle were exposed to a natural infection in Zabzugu Division across the River Oti where they march with the French and come in close contact with the cattle in that area. No veterinary officer was available until December, and a veterinary assistant, a young Northern Territories man was therefore despatched to open a camp and to take charge of the work. He immunized 1,163 head at a

mortality rate of one per cent. Later he was placed in charge of three other immunization camps, which were visited occasionally by a veterinary officer owing to a shortage of staff. It was only possible to post a veterinary officer to this unit for two months.

168. Cattle were immunized at Demon, Gushiago, Nattor, Nasamba, Kpandae and a few head near Krachi. Most of these centres are temporary camps, formed to obviate the necessity of cattle having too far to travel for immunization. It is unfortunate that no scheme of prophylactic immunization against cattle plague yet exists in Togo under French Mandate where the disease appears to occur continually.

169. *Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia*.—This insidious disease broke out at Kpaliga in the Bimbilla area (Nanumba tribe). In view of the fact that the village herd, sixty-two in number, had been infected for some time before the disease was discovered it was found necessary to slaughter the entire herd. Surrounding village herds to the number of four hundred head were vaccinated and in due course the disease was stamped out. This vaccine had been perfected during the early part of the year at Pong-Tamale Laboratory and it is fortunate that it was in existence, for other countries have found considerable difficulty in producing a really satisfactory anti-pleuro-pneumonia vaccine.

170. *Trypanosomiasis and tsetse-flies*.—Considerable prominence is given to trypanosomiasis in this report. There is no question that tsetse-fly, especially of the *G. palpalis* group, is more ubiquitous than it was imagined. Even in the most bare and arid regions such as obtain in the north-east wherever permanent water and low shade co-exist, tsetse will live. In the very bare Chakosi country in the Northern Togoland, where only odd pools of water and a few scanty shrubs are to be found here and there surrounding the banks it is difficult to believe that tsetse could exist, particularly at the height of the dry season; nevertheless a short search soon results in the capture of a *G. tachinoides*. The number of cattle therefore which are not exposed at some time or another to trypanosomiasis infection is negligible, and the problem is serious, and in spite of the remarkable resistance of the local breed of cattle, trypanosomiasis is certainly the greatest pathological obstacle to stock improvement in this country, now that rinderpest has been eliminated. The large-scale clearing experiment on the River Naboggo at Pong-Tamale continues to yield information of great value. It emphasizes the comparatively poor value of small clearings and the necessity to have trained workers who can not only cut but can pile debris in a proper manner for burning and who are expert in the actual firing of the dumps. Last year a report was received that tsetse flies had been percolating into the town of Yendi from the Kulpani river. As a result considerable work was carried out in 1935 in the Dagomba area of Togoland.

In the Yendi District three rivers, the Oti which runs roughly north and south in the east of the district, the Kulpani which runs north and south and is about four miles from Yendi town, and the Tidjo river which crosses the Tamale-Yendi road, were examined. Although the vegetation along the banks and the geological formation are very similar on all three rivers a difference in the fly population was discovered. At the Kulpani, where most work has been carried out, the flies caught over a few days were, *G.palpalis*: males 96, females 63, total 159; *G.tachinoides*: males 47, females 64, total 111. At the Tidjo river where an hour was spent on one occasion, the flies caught were *G.palpalis* eight, *G.tachinoides* four. At the Oti, after an hour's work, the catch was *G.tachinoides* three. On the road running directly south from Yendi all small streams crossing the road and several village watering places were examined and the predominant fly was found to be *G.palpalis*. In consequence, considerable clearing was carried out with the result that Yendi is now practically free from fly. This preliminary tsetse eradication at Yendi will, it is hoped, lead to further work in other parts of Togoland. The conclusion as the result of the Animal Health Department work show:—

(1) That flies of the palpalis group can be found at every river, stream and water-hole where permanent water and low shade exist in the Northern Territories.

(2) That small clearings are of very little use in the savannah type of country which is common over most of the Northern Territories.

(3) That clearing of streams and rivers with trained gangs properly equipped with tools can be done at a very low cost.

(4) That in future clearings certain trees should be stumped. This would add very little to the cost.

Anthrax.—A few cases again appeared around Yendi town.

Animal Husbandry.

171. The cattle of Northern Togoland continue to increase in numbers and in quality. The young cattle brought to the immunization camps for the annual immunization of young stock are markedly better in the northern areas than they were in 1931-32. Once again the numbers brought to the camps were in excess of expectation. Many cattle for breeding are being imported from the neighbouring French colonies, where in the absence of anti-rinderpest immunization and the presence of continual losses, they can be purchased very cheaply. Nevertheless as soon as these cattle have been brought to a camp and immunized, their value goes up. Good cows and West African shorthorn bullocks can be bought across the frontier for 15s., while after immunization they fetch from £2 10s. upwards. It should be pointed out, however, that the value of cattle generally is greater in the Gold Coast than it is in French country. The Native

Administration farms scheme continues to make progress, and several new farms have been opened, although in some areas the people still fail to appreciate the benefits of the scheme. It is a little difficult sometimes to persuade the less progressive chiefs and the more primitive people that these farms are theirs and that the mandatory power has not instituted them for the express purpose of extracting the people's best cattle from them. These areas are of course more in need of good bulls than anywhere else, but it is essential that the rate of progress, though slow, should be evenly maintained. The Native Administration farms scheme is one which cannot be rushed, and the progress in particular parts of the country is dependent on the chiefs and people concerned. At all costs, it is essential to avoid the temptation to organize these farms without the assistance of the local chief and people.

172. *Indigenous live stock trade.*—The increase has again been marked as regards bullocks, so much so, that speaking generally for the Northern Togoland, all available bullocks are being slaughtered or are being traded and taken to the southern markets, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to buy bullocks for work or serum-making as all available steers are being bought up by traders. Most of the indigenous cattle trade is in the hands of local people and not in those of the Hausas, who control the import live-stock trade. These local traders travel throughout the country from place to place in order to purchase cattle, gradually collecting animals until a herd is procured. The objection to the West African shorthorn bullock is that he is on the small side, weighing only from four to five cwt., but he is in a better condition when comparison is made with the zebu. It is hoped that within a few years it will be possible to raise the weight of these West African shorthorn bullocks generally up to seven cwt. Mention is made in the following paragraphs of the experiments undertaken in this direction.

173. *Live-stock improvement.*—Cattle improvement receives considerable attention. Work is being conducted on the plan decided in 1932-33 with the main Government farm at Pong-Tamale. Experiments are being made in the production of improved bulls for issue to Native Administration farms, from whence bulls are distributed to smaller farms and the village herds. The Native Administration farms continue to develop and are now fully established, although none are yet producing bulls for issue. As mentioned above, at present the average West African shorthorn bullock weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cwt., and it is a modest aim to raise the weight gradually to 7 cwt. This should not be difficult to accomplish when good communal bulls are available generally. The paucity of good or even mature bulls is regrettable, but it is due to two factors, the necessity for slaughter of the best entire bulls for certain fetish customs, and the fact that, as cattle are individually owned in small numbers and herded communally,

owners castrate their best bulls with the object of obtaining a heavier bullock for sale, the provision of good communal bulls seeming to be nobody's business. Usually, however, quite good bulls are to be found in kraals tended by Fulani, and these are much superior to those found in the communal herds. Nevertheless there is still much room for improvement.

Paradoxically, in this country the cattle improve markedly with the beginning of the dry season with its shortage of fodder, after the yearly grass burning. The cessation of the rains, the disappearance of tsetse, and grazing on the harvested guinea corn and millet farms are responsible for the initial improvement. The natural resistance of the cattle to trypanosomiasis in the absence of fresh infection and the presence of better weather conditions effect a spontaneous recovery, though the parasites in many cases remain latent.

XXV.—MINES.

174. The main geological features of the country were described in the 1927 report, but for fuller information on this subject reference should be made to the Report on the Geology of Western Togoland by Dr. T. Robertson, published in 1921, and to the numerous papers which appeared prior to that date from the pen of the German geologist, Herr Dokter Koert.

During 1935 no work was done by the Geological Survey in Togoland under British Mandate, but it is proposed to examine parts of the country in 1936.

175. There are no mines in the area.

XXVI.—SURVEY.

176. The only work carried out by the Survey Department during the year consisted of an acquisition survey for a ferry site at Akroso, surveys in connection with certificates of occupancy at Yendi, Bimbilla and Krachi, the surveys of the town boundaries of Krachi and Yendi, and a layout survey at Yendi.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS, TREATIES, ETC., APPLIED TO TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

Note.—Article 8 of the Mandate in respect of Togoland under British Mandate stipulates that adherence to any general International Convention on behalf of the Gold Coast implies adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory also. In the case of such Conventions, adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified on or before 20th July, 1922 (date of British Mandate for Togoland), the adherence on behalf of the Mandated Territory may be regarded as having effect from that date. In the case of such Conventions adherence to which on behalf of the Gold Coast was notified after 20th July, 1922, the date of accession of the Gold Coast may be regarded as the date of accession of the Mandated Territory.

(A) Multilateral Agreements and Conventions.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of Accession.</i>
General Act of the Brussels Conference relative to the African Slave Trade.	2.7.90 Brussels.	20.7.22
International Convention for the Preservation of Wild Animals, Birds, and Fish in Africa.	19.5.00 London	20.7.22
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	18.3.04 Paris.	20.7.22
International Convention prohibiting the use of White (Yellow) Phosphorus in Manufacture of Matches.	26.9.06 Berne.	20.7.22
Convention respecting the Liquor Traffic in Africa ...	3.11.06 Brussels.	20.7.22
International Agreement regarding the Creation of an International Office of Public Health.	9.12.07 Rome.	1.1.29
International Convention relative to the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, revising that signed at Berne, 9.9.86.	13.11.08 Brussels.	20.7.22
International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic.	4.5.10 Paris.	21.6.24
International Opium Convention and subsequent relative papers.	23.1.12 The Hague.	20.7.22
International Radio-telegraph Convention ...	5.7.12 London.	20.7.22
Convention relating to Liquor Traffic in Africa, and Protocol.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye.	20.7.22
Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition, and Protocol.	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye.	20.7.22
Convention revising the General Act of Berlin, 26.2.1885, and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels, 2.7.90	10.9.19 St. Germain-en-Laye.	20.7.22
Convention relating to the Regulation of Aerial Navigation, and additional Protocol of May, 1920. Certain provisions of this Convention are applied to Togoland under British Mandate by the Air Navigation (Mandated Territories) Order in Council, 1927.	13.10.19 Paris.	—
Convention and Statute on Freedom of Transit ...	20.4.21 Barcelona.	20.7.22
Convention and Statute on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	20.7.22
Additional Protocol to the Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	20.7.22

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of Accession.</i>
Declaration recognizing the Right to a Flag of States having no Sea Coast.	20.4.21 Barcelona.	9.10.22
International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children. (Applies to Southern Section only.)	30.9.21 Geneva.	3.7.24
International Convention for the Suppression of the Circulation of Traffic in Obscene Publications.	12.9.23 Geneva.	3.11.26
Protocol on Arbitration Clauses	24.9.23 Geneva.	12.3.26
International Convention relating to the Simplification of Customs Formalities.	3.11.23 Geneva.	29.8.24
Convention relating to the Development of Hydraulic Power affecting more than one State, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Railways, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention relating to the Transmission in Transit of Electric Power, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
Convention and Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports, and Protocol of Signature.	9.12.23 Geneva.	22.9.25
International Agreement for the Creation at Paris of an International Office dealing with Contagious Diseases of Animals.	25.1.24 Paris.	13.7.27
International Convention for the Unification of Rules relating to Bills of Lading.	25.8.24 Brussels.	2.6.31
Universal Postal Convention with other relevant instruments (except as regards Agreement for the Exchange of Insured Letters and Boxes).	28.8.24 Stockholm.	28.9.25
International Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs, with Protocol.	19.2.25 Geneva.	17.2.26
Protocol for the Prohibition of the use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous, or other Gases and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare.	17.6.25 Geneva.	9.5.30
International Sanitary Convention	21.6.26 Paris.	8.10.28
International Slavery Convention	25.9.26	18.6.27
International Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards.	26.9.27 Geneva.	26.8.31
International Radio-telegraph Convention	25.11.27 Washington.	15.8.30
Protection of Literary and Artistic Works Convention ...	2.6.28 Rome.	1.10.31
International Treaty for the Renunciation of War as an Instrument of National Policy.	27.8.28 Paris.	2.3.29
Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, General Act, 1928.	26.9.28 Geneva.	21.5.31
International Convention for the Regulation of International Exhibitions.	22.11.28 Paris.	17.1.31
Universal Postal Convention	28.6.29 London.	3.12.30
Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes ...	28.6.29 London.	3.12.30
International Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded and Sick in Armies in the Field.	27.7.29 Geneva.	23.12.31
International Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.	27.7.29 Geneva.	23.12.31
International Convention relating to the Circulation of Motor Vehicles.	24.4.26 Paris.	29.4.32

Convention applied in 1933.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of Accession.</i>
International Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles, with Protocol	30.3.31 Geneva.	9.5.33
International Convention regarding the Taxation of Foreign Motor Vehicles.	30.3.35 Geneva.	3.1.35
Convention for the Unification of certain rules relating to International Carriage by Air.	12.10.29 Warsaw.	3.3.35
Universal Postal Convention and the Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.	20.3.34 Cairo.	30.3.35
International Sanitary Convention for Aerial Navigation	12.4.33 The Hague.	1.8.35

(B) Extradition Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Albania	22.7.26	11.7.27
Austria	3.12.73 26.6.01	3.1.28
Belgium	29.10.01	1.8.28
	5.3.07	
Belgian Congo	3.3.11	
Ruanda-Urundi	8.8.23 2.7.28	
Bolivia	22.2.92	18.2.28
Chile	26.1.97	13.1.27
Colombia	27.10.88	5.12.30
	2.12.29	
Cuba	3.10.04 17.4.30	12.12.31
Czechoslovakia	11.11.24 4.6.26	15.7.27
Denmark	31.3.73	10.2.28
Ecuador	29.9.80	19.1.28
Estonia	18.11.25	10.3.27
Finland	30.5.24	25.11.26
	14.8.76	13.11.23
France	13.2.96	
	17.10.08	
Germany	14.5.72	17.8.30
Greece... ..	24.9.10	19.4.28
Guatemala	4.7.85	11.9.29
	30.5.14	
Hayti	7.12.74	13.1.28
Hungary	3.12.73 26.6.01	25.4.28
Iraq	2.5.32	5.5.33
Latvia... ..	16.7.24	7.6.26
Liberia	16.12.92	16.10.28
Lithuania	18.5.26	11.6.27
Luxemburg	24.11.80	28.1.28
Monaco	17.12.91 27.11.30	5.7.31
Netherlands	26.9.98	27.1.28
Nicaragua	19.4.05	12.1.28
Norway	26.7.73 18.2.07	13.12.29

<i>Country.</i>								<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Panama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.8.06	24.1.28
Paraguay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.9.08	16.1.28
Peru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.1.04	16.1.28
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.1.32	12.3.34
Roumania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.3.93	12.1.29
								21.3.93	
Salvador	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.6.81	8.8.30
Siam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.3.11	27.2.28
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6.78	13.2.28
								19.2.89	
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.11.80	19.9.29
								29.6.04	
United States of America	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.12.31	24.6.35
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.11.00	1.11.28
								6.12.00	

(C) Commercial Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries
which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>								<i>Date of Application.</i>
Albania	...	...	...	Notes of Commerce and Navigation,				9.11.26
				10.6.25				
Austria	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				26.6.26
				22.5.24				
Bolivia	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce, 1.8.11	...	...		20.7.22
Bulgaria	...	...	...	Notes of Commercial Relations,				10.7.26
				12.11.25				
China	...	...	...	Treaty relating to the Chinese Customs				14.3.26
				Tariff, 20.12.28.				
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce, 14.7.23	...	...		5.6.25
Egypt	...	...	...	Commercial <i>Modus Vivendi</i> (in force until				5.6.30
				16.2.36). Notes.				7.6.30
Estonia	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				14.7.27
				18.1.26.				
Estonia	...	...	...	Commercial Agreement and Protocol,				8.9.34
				11.7.34.				
Finland	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				13.2.26
				14.12.23.				
Germany	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				4.3.26
				2.12.24.				
Greece	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				1.11.28
				16.7.26.				
Guatemala	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				26.2.30
				22.2.28.				
				(Notice of Denunciation given 30.8.35 to				
				take effect from 30.8.36.)				
Hungary...	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				17.4.28
				23.7.26.				
Latvia	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				1.7.24
				22.6.23.				
Lithuania	...	...	...	Agreement respecting Commercial Rela-				24.4.23
				tions, 6.5.22.				
Panama	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				10.6.30
				25.9.28.				
Poland	...	...	...	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,				22.1.25
				26.11.23.				

(C) Commercial Treaties—*contd.*

<i>Country.</i>	<i>Name.</i>						<i>Date of Application.</i>
Roumania	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	6.8.30.			12.5.31
Siam	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	14.7.25.			15.5.28
Spain	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	5.4.27.			1.12.28
			Treaty of Companies Agreement,	27.6.24...			11.7.31
Turkey	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	1.3.30.			3.9.30
Yugoslavia	Treaty of Commerce and Navigation,	12.5.27.			16.5.28

(D) Conventions regarding Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>							<i>Date of Signature.</i>	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.3.31	1.4.32
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.6.22	23.8.25
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.11.24	17.2.27
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.11.32	27.3.34
Estonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.12.31	11.10.33
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.2.22	27.1.24
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.3.28	25.11.29
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.12.30	25.8.32
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.5.32	23.5.34
„ Curacao	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.5.32	29.6.34
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.1.31	14.11.31
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.8.31	3.5.33
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.7.31	30.3.33
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.6.29	23.2.31
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.8.30	3.9.31
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.11.31	14.12.33

Conventions applied in 1935.

Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.11.32	27.6.35
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.8.33	4.6.35
Netherlands (Netherlands East Indies)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.5.32	21.3.35
„ (Surinam)	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.5.32	5.5.35

(E) Visa Abolition Agreements between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>							<i>Date of Application.</i>
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.5.30
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4.24
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4.30
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1.29
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.12.29
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4.24
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1.26
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.8.23
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4.23

(F) Other Treaties between the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries which have been applied to Togoland under British Mandate.

<i>Country.</i>				<i>Name.</i>	<i>Date of Application.</i>
Greece	...	...	...	Agreement respecting Consular Fees on Certificates of Origin. Exchange of Notes, 21.6.29.	5.7.29
Italy	...	...	...	Agreement for the Mutual Recognition of Passenger Ship Certificates and Emigrant Ship Regulations. Exchange of Notes, 25.1.29	25.8.30
Siam	...	...	...	Treaty of Friendship, 14.7.25.	15.5.28
Spain	...	...	...	Treatment of Companies Agreement, 27.6.24.	11.7.31
United States of America				Convention concerning Rights of the two Countries and their respective Nationals in part of the former German Protectorate of Togoland, 2.2.25.	
				Convention concerning Rights in Togoland under British Mandate, 10.2.26.	8.7.26

APPENDIX II.

Labour Regulations, 1935.

GOLD COAST COLONY.

Section 16 of
No. 21 of 1935.

MADE BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 16 OF THE
LABOUR ORDINANCE, 1935.

Short title and
application.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Labour Regulations, 1935, and shall apply to the exaction of labour under section 12 of the Ordinance in the Colony (including the Southern Section of Togoland under British Mandate).

Minor Com-
munal Services
prescribed
under section 12
(1) (g) of No. 21
of 1935.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, labour may be exacted for the following minor communal services which in so far as they are not prescribed in paragraphs (a) to (f) of sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Ordinance are hereby prescribed under paragraph (g) of that sub-section :—

(a) the maintenance of native buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses and places of worship ;

(b) sanitary measures ;

(c) the maintenance and clearing of the roads and paths in a town or village and footpaths and bridle-paths leading from the town or village to neighbouring farms belonging to the inhabitants of the town or village and to the nearest water supplies and to neighbouring villages ;

(d) repairing town or village fences ;

(e) the digging and construction of wells ;

(f) the clearing of open spaces and playgrounds in a town or village ;

(g) the clearing and maintenance of fire-traces ; and

(h) the clearing of local creeks affording access to and outlet from a town or village.

Labour to be
exacted from
able-bodied
males only.

3. Labour shall only be exacted from able-bodied males who are of an apparent age of not less than eighteen and not more than forty-five years.

Percentage of
labour exacted.

4. Labour shall not be exacted from more than twenty-five per centum of such males of a town or village at the same time.

Limit of time.

5. No person shall be called upon to work for more than twenty days in any one year.

Length of
working day.

6. The length of the working day is not to exceed what is customary in the neighbourhood.

Limits within
which labour
can be
employed.

7. No person shall be required to render labour beyond the limits of the land occupied by the inhabitants of his town or village.

Complaints.

8. Any person from whom labour is exacted under section 12 of the Ordinance and these Regulations may address any complaint relative to the conditions of such labour to any Administrative Officer, who on receipt thereof shall cause it to be forwarded to the Governor.

Made by the Governor in Council this 15th day of October, 1935.

B. P. E. BULSTRODE,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

APPENDIX III.

Labour Regulations, 1935.

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

MADE BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 19 OF THE
LABOUR ORDINANCE, 1935.

Section 19 of
No. 33 of 1935.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Labour Regulations, 1935, and shall apply to the exaction of labour under section 15 of the Ordinance in the Northern Territories (including the Northern Section of Togoland under British Mandate).

Short title and
application.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Ordinance, labour may be exacted for the following minor communal services which in so far as they are not prescribed in paragraphs (a) to (f) of sub-section (1) of section 15 of the Ordinance are hereby prescribed under paragraph (g) of that sub-section :—

Minor Com-
munal Services
prescribed
under section 15
(1) (g) of No. 33
of 1935.

(a) the maintenance of native buildings used for communal purposes, including markets, but excluding juju houses and places of worship ;

(b) sanitary measures ;

(c) the maintenance and clearing of the roads and paths in a town or village and footpaths and bridle paths leading from the town or village to neighbouring farms belonging to the inhabitants of the town or village and to the nearest water supplies and to neighbouring villages ;

(d) repairing town or village fences ;

(e) the digging and construction of wells ;

(f) the clearing of open spaces and playgrounds in a town or village ;

(g) the clearing and maintenance of fire-traces ; and

(h) the clearing of local creeks affording access to and outlet from a town or village ;

(i) the cultivation and tending of communal seed farms and the collection of produce from such farms.

3. Labour shall only be exacted from able-bodied males who are of an apparent age of not less than eighteen and not more than forty-five years.

Labour to be
exacted from
able-bodied
males only.

4. Labour shall not be exacted from more than twenty-five per centum of such males of a town or village at the same time.

Percentage of
labour exacted.

5. No person shall be called upon to work for more than twenty days in any one year.

Limit of time.

6. The length of the working day is not to exceed what is customary in the neighbourhood.

Length of
working day.

7. No person shall be required to render labour beyond the limits of the land occupied by the inhabitants of his town or village.

Limits within
which labour
can be
employed:

8. Any person from whom labour is exacted under section 15 of the Ordinance and these Regulations may address any complaint relative to the conditions of such labour to any Administrative Officer, who on receipt thereof shall cause it to be forwarded to the Governor.

Complaints.

Made by the Governor in Council this 23rd day of November, 1935.

G. D. CHAMBERLAIN,
Clerk of the Executive Council.

APPENDIX IV.

DAGOMBA NATIVE TREASURY.

Revised Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, 1935-36.

					£	s.	d.
Excess of assets over liabilities on 1st April, 1935	...	...	...		873	19	11
Revised estimate of Revenue, 1935-36...	...	...	...		3,788	10	0
					<hr/>		
					4,662	9	11
Revised estimate of Expenditure, 1935-36 :—							
					£	s.	d.
(a) Administration	...	...	...	...	1,906	10	4
(b) Development	...	...	...	...	652	10	0
(c) Capital works	...	...	...	...	508	0	0
Special warrants...	...	...	...	...	1,017	1	4
					<hr/>		
					4,084	1	8
Estimated excess of Assets over Liabilities on 31st March, 1936 ...							
					£578	8	3
					<hr/>		

DAGOMBA NATIVE TREASURY.

Revised Estimate of Revenue, 1935-36.

Head and Sub-head. (1)	Estimates, 1935-36. (2)	Actual April-Sept., 1935. (3)	Revised Estimates, 1935-36. (4)	Increase or Decrease. (5)	Explanation. (6)
I.— <i>Tribute tax</i>	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. —	—
II.— <i>Native tribunals.</i>					
1. Fees and Confiscations	60 0 0	23 9 6	50 0 0	— 10 0 0	Court fees reduced to the minimum to give facilities to very poor litigants.
2. Fines 	130 0 0	76 9 4	130 0 0	—	—
III.— <i>Fees prescribed by Rules.</i>					
1. Markets and stalls ...	1,160 0 0	646 18 3	1,350 0 0	+ 190 0 0	The trade revival continues.
2. Slaughter-houses ...	185 0 0	88 18 6	185 0 0	—	—
3. Sale of intoxicating liquor.	—	—	—	—	—
4. Timber... 	—	—	—	—	—
5. Fishing... 	40 0 0	13 5 0	30 0 0	— 10 0 0	—
6. Hunting 	—	—	—	—	—
7. Kraals and caravan-serais.	345 0 0	379 17 4	900 0 0	+ 555 0 0	Unexpectedly high revenue at San-kraal.
8. Rents 	173 0 0	134 2 8	280 0 0	+ 107 0 0	Increased efficiency in collection at Tamale.
9. Drumming and dancing	5 0 0	1 18 9	4 0 0	— 1 0 0	—

APPENDIX IV—contd.

Head and Sub-head. (1)	Estimates, 1935-36. (2)	Actual April-Sept., 1935. (3)	Revised Estimates, 1935-36. (4)	Increase or Decrease. (5)	Explanation. (6)
III.— <i>Fees prescribed by Rules</i> —contd.					
10. Chieftainships...	£ 50 0 0	£ 72 0 0	£ 75 0 0	+ 25 0 0	New chiefs of Savelugu and Kpatinga. — —
11. Building fees ...	3 0 0	15 0	3 0 0	—	
12. Lorry park fees ...	—	—	—	—	
IV.— <i>Ferries</i> .					
1. Tolls and rents—public ferries.	250 0 0	211 13 6	450 0 0	+ 200 0 0	Unexpectedly high returns at Naboggo-ferry. —
2. Tolls and rents—other ferries.	—	—	—	—	
V.— <i>Land and Native Rights Ordinance</i> .					
1. Fees remitted under ...	—	—	—	—	—
VI.— <i>Mineral Rights Ordinance</i> .					
1. Fees, etc., remitted under.	—	6 8 0	7 10 0	+ 7 10 0	—
VII.— <i>Interest on investments</i> .					
1. Interest ...	8 0 0	—	4 0 0	— 4 0 0	—
VIII.— <i>Miscellaneous</i> .					
1. Plantations and cattle farms.	34 10 0	27 16 0	40 0 0	+ 5 10 0	—

2. Police Fund	100 0 0	31 15 0	40 0 0	—	60 0 0	Levy dropped in prospect of imposition of tribute tax in 1936.
3. Rations, Government prisoners' ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Compensation, Government land acquisition. ..	225 0 0	225 0 0	225 0 0	—	—	—
5. Unspecified receipts	10 0 0	4 9 4	15 0 0	+	5 0 0	—
Total Revenue	2,778 10 0	1,944 16 2	3,788 10 0	+	1,010 0 0	

N.B.—Total extra revenue, as revised = £1,010.

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i> (1)	<i>Estimates, 1935-36.</i> (2)	<i>Actual April-Sept., 1935.</i> (3)	<i>Revised Estimates, 1935-36.</i> (4)	<i>Increase or Decrease.</i> (5)	<i>Explanation.</i> (6)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
A.—ADMINISTRATION.					
I.—Divisional.					
1. The Ya Na ...	180 0 0	90 0 0	180 0 0	—	—
2. Six Elders ...	78 0 0	37 18 0	78 0 0	—	—
3. One Clerk ...	39 0 0	15 10 4	32 0 4	6 19 8	—
4. Two Messengers ...	21 0 0	10 10 0	21 0 0	—	—
5. Collectors ...	36 0 0	18 0 0	36 0 0	—	—
6. Travelling expenses ...	15 0 0	15 6 8	30 0 0	15 0 0	—
7. Customary expenses...	50 0 0	76 10 0	100 0 0	50 0 0	Expenses of Savelugu-Na's funeral.
II.—Sub-Divisional.					
1. 13 Sub-divisional Chiefs.	642 0 0	216 0 0	460 0 0	182 0 0	Ya-Na's salary now a separate item. It was accidentally included in original Estimates.
2. Entertainment allowance.	141 0 0	65 10 0	135 10 0	5 10 0	—
3. Elders... ..	241 10 0	70 0 0	143 0 0	98 10 0	Yendi Elder's salaries a separate item.
4. Clerks... ..	66 0 0	31 10 0	66 0 0	—	—
5. Market Supervisors and Rent Collectors.	117 0 0	69 1 0	140 0 0	23 0 0	Increased revenue demands extra personal under Markets and Rents.
6. Dalanas	40 10 0	21 0 0	42 0 0	1 10 0	—
7. Agufo... ..	9 0 0	4 10 0	9 0 0	—	—
8. Travelling expenses ...	15 0 0	6 11 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	—
9. Customary expenses...	40 0 0	25 1 9	50 0 0	10 0 0	—

III.—*Judicial.*

1. Sitting fees ...	...	66 0 0	34 19 0	90 0 0	+	24 0 0	Various Native Courts now dealing with sanitary cases. See Head I, Item 3, and Head II, Item 4.
2. Gbongnara ...	...	—	—	—		—

IV.—*Police.*

1. Corporal and Con-stables.	...	228 0 0	108 15 0	228 0 0		—	
2. Uniforms ...	...	15 0 0	—	30 0 0	+	15 0 0	The uniforms prove less durable than was expected.
3. Purchase and maintenance of Bicycles.		12 0 0	22 14 6	16 0 0	+	4 0 0	—

V.—*Prisons.*

1. Government prisoners' rations.		—	—	—		—	
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TOTAL ADMINISTRATION...	...	£2,052 0 0	£939 7 3	£1,906 10 4	—	£145 9 8	
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APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i> (1)	<i>Estimates, 1935-36.</i> (2)	<i>Actual April-Sept., 1935.</i> (3)	<i>Revised Estimates, 1935-36.</i> (4)	<i>Increase or Decrease.</i> (5)	<i>Explanation.</i> (6)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
B.—DEVELOPMENT.					
VI.— <i>Works recurrent.</i>					
1. Maintenance of buildings.	46 0 0	51 2 0	100 0 0	+ 54 0 0	Repair to Ya-Na's quarters.
2. Maintenance of roads.	—	—	—	—	
VII.— <i>Works staff.</i>					
1. Road Overseers ...	—	—	—	—	—
2. Ferrymen ...	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.— <i>Education.</i>					
1. School fees ...	75 0 0	55 18 9	75 0 0	—	—
IX.— <i>Medical and sanitary.</i>					
1. Nurse-dispenser ...	—	—	9 0 0	+ 9 0 0	Two Nurse-dispensers in training, January-March, at 30s. p.m. each.
2. Uniforms ...	—	—	—	—	—
3. Drugs and dressings...	—	—	—	—	—
4. Labourers ...	100 0 0	48 10 0	100 0 0	—	—
5. Pauper hostels ...	12 0 0	5 0 0	12 0 0	—	—
X.— <i>Plantations and Cattle Farms.</i>					
1. Farm Grieves ...	51 0 0	22 10 6	51 0 0	—	—
2. Agricultural Overseer	18 0 0	9 0 0	18 0 0	—	—

3. Herdsmen	...	...	—	32	10	0	—	34	3	6	—	75	0	0	+	42	10	0	Unpaid labour is no longer employed.
4. Labourers	...	...	—	10	0	0	—	13	10	10	—	40	0	0	+	30	0	0	Compensation to owners of cattle which die at N.A. Farm.
5. Purchase of seeds, etc.																			
XI.— <i>Miscellaneous.</i>																			
1. Printing and stationery				100	0	0		40	4	4		150	0	0	+	50	0	0	Possible purchase of receipt discs for tribute tax.
2. Contingencies	...			22	10	0		5	1	10		22	10	0		—			
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT	...	...	...	£467	0	0		£285	1	9		£652	10	0	+	£185	10	0	

APPENDIX IV—*contd.*

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i> (1)	<i>Estimates, 1935-36.</i> (2)	<i>Actual April-Sept., 1935.</i> (3)	<i>Revised Estimates, 1935-36.</i> (4)	<i>Increase or Decrease.</i> (5)	<i>Explanation.</i> (6)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
C.—CAPITAL WORKS.					
XII.— <i>Capital works.</i>					
1. Waterworks	210 0 0	72 1 0	250 0 0	+ 40 0 0	—
2. Market improvements	100 0 0	4 2 9	120 0 0	+ 20 0 0	—
3. Baths, Tamale ...	35 0 0	11 13 7	35 0 0	—	—
4. C.D. Hospital latrines, Tamale.	30 0 0	10 12 0	30 0 0	—	—
5. Pauper hostel re- roofing.	25 0 0	23 0 4	25 0 0	—	—
6. Tamale guard room...	10 0 0	—	10 0 0	—	—
7. Tamale cattle trough	8 0 0	—	8 0 0	—	—
8. Kraals and zongos ...	20 0 0	3 10 10	30 0 0	+ 10 0 0	Building of kraal at San.
TOTAL CAPITAL WORKS	438 0 0	125 0 6	508 0 0	+ 70 0 0	
XIII.— <i>Special Warrants.</i>					
1. Court and office ...	—	175 15 0	200 0 0	+ 200 0 0	Already purchased from A. of G. Mission.
2. Yendi school...	—	—	300 0 0	+ 300 0 0	—
3. Tribute tax—Cost of preparation for.	—	—	105 0 0	+ 105 0 0	Scribes £80 } Nominal Rolls. Stationery £25 }
4. Na's house ...	—	—	25 0 0	+ 25 0 0	—
5. Payment of labourers on public services	—	—	120 0 0	+ 120 0 0	It is desired that all labourers on public services should receive payment.

6. Improvement of cattle route.	—	—	150 0 0	+	150 0 0	Erection of kraal and digging of watering places.
7. Chiefs' shares in market fees, kraal fees, ferry receipts, Com-pensations and deposits repaid.	—	71 8 0	117 1 4	+	117 1 4	—
TOTAL SPECIAL WARRANTS	—	247 3 0	1,017 1 4	+	1,017 1 4	
SUMMARY.						
A.—Administration	2,052 0 0	939 7 3	1,906 10 4	—	145 9 8	—
B.—Development	467 0 0	285 1 9	652 10 0	+	185 10 0	—
C.—Capital works	438 0 0	125 0 6	508 0 0	+	70 0 0	—
Special Warrants	—	247 3 0	1,017 1 4	+	1,017 1 4	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	£2,957 0 0	£1,596 12 6	£4,084 1 8	+	£1,127 1 8	85

N.B.—Total Expenditure, as revised = £1,127 1 8

APPENDIX V.

(A) LIST OF ORDINANCES APPLICABLE TO THE MANDATED TERRITORY.

<i>Northern and Southern Sections.</i>	<i>Northern Section.</i>	<i>Southern Section.</i>
Administration Ordinance (Cap. 1).	Land Ordinance (No. 1 of 1927).	Fugitive Criminal Surrender Ordinance. (Cap. 2.)
German Patents and Trade Marks Ordinance. (Cap. 3.)	Land and Native Rights, 1931 (Application) Ordinance, 1933. (No. 2 of 1933.)	Liquor Trade Ascertainment Ordinance. (Cap. 4.)
Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance. (No. 1 of 1928.)	—	Native Administration (Southern Section) Ordinance, 1932. (No. 1 of 1932.)
Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1929. (No. 1 of 1929.)	—	Native Administration (Southern Section) Amendment Ordinance, 1932. (No. 4 of 1932.)
Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1930. (No. 1 of 1930.)	—	Importation of Textiles Ordinance, 1934. (No. 2 of 1934.)
Census Ordinance, 1930. (No. 4 of 1930.)	—	—
Liquor Trade Ascertainment Amendment Ordinance, 1930. (No. 5 of 1930.)		
Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Ordinance, 1931. (No. 1 of 1931.)	—	—
Export Duty (Kola Nuts) Amendment Ordinance, 1932. (No. 3 of 1932.)		
Statute Law Revision Ordinance, 1932. (No. 5 of 1932.)	—	—
Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1934. (No. 1 of 1934.)	—	—
Administration Further Amendment Ordinance, 1934. (No. 3 of 1934.)	—	—

(B) LIST OF ORDINANCES OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY WHICH DO NOT APPLY TO THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF TOGOLAND.

Gold Coast, Cap. 111 ...	... The Native Administration Ordinance and all Ordinances amending the same.
Gold Coast, Cap. 113 ...	... The Native Jurisdiction Ordinance and all Ordinances amending the same.
Gold Coast, No. 22 of 1934 ...	... The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934.
Gold Coast, No. 23 of 1934 ...	... The Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, 1934.

APPENDIX V—*contd.***(C) ORDINANCES ENACTED IN 1935 PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOLD COAST COLONY AND APPLIED TO TOGOLAND (SOUTHERN SECTION).**

1. The Extradition Ordinance, 1935.
2. The Courts and Magistrates (Change of Terms) Ordinance, 1935.
3. The Labour Ordinance, 1935.
4. The Roads Amendment Ordinance, 1935.
5. The Towns Amendment Ordinance, 1935.
6. The Bananas (Control of Exportation) Ordinance, 1935.
7. The Harbours and Wharfage Dues Amendment Ordinance, 1935.
8. The Railways Ordinance, 1935.

(D) ORDINANCES ENACTED FOR NORTHERN TERRITORIES AND APPLIED TO NORTHERN SECTION OF TOGOLAND.

- No. 15 of 1935.—Courts and Magistrates (Change of Terms) Ordinance, 1935.
 No. 31 of 1935.—The Native Courts Ordinance, 1935.
 No. 33 of 1935.—The Labour Ordinance, 1935.
 No. 38 of 1935.—The Assessors Ordinance, 1935.
 No. 45 of 1935.—The Marriage (Northern Territories) Amendment Ordinance, 1935.

(E) ORDINANCES ENACTED IN 1935 IN RESPECT OF THE GOLD COAST WHICH APPLY TO TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

1. The 1935-36 Supply Ordinance, 1935.
2. The Ordinances Authentication Ordinance, 1935.
3. The Interpretation Ordinance, 1935.
4. The Courts Ordinance, 1935.
5. The Criminal Procedure Code, 1935.
6. The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1935.
7. The Coroners Ordinance, 1935.
8. The Tribunal Process Service and Extension Ordinance, 1935.
9. The Criminal Code Amendment and Extension Ordinance, 1935.
10. The Mining Health Areas Amendment and Extension Ordinance, 1935.
11. The Aliens Ordinance, 1935.
12. The Notaries Public Ordinance, 1935.
13. The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1935.
14. The Ordinances Extension Ordinance, 1935.

(F) TOGOLAND UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

- No. 34 of 1935.—The Administration Amendment Ordinance, 1935.
 No. 36 of 1935.—The Native Administration (Southern Section) Amendment Ordinance, 1935.

(G) LIST OF ORDINANCES APPLICABLE TO THE MANDATED TERRITORY BY THE ORDINANCES EXTENSION ORDINANCE, 1935. (No. 30 of 1935.)

- The Arms and Ammunition Ordinance. (Cap. 5.)
 The Bank Holidays Ordinance. (Cap. 7.)
 The Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance. (Cap. 11.)
 The Boy Scouts Association Ordinance. (Cap. 14.)
 The British Judgments Ordinance. (Cap. 16.)
 The Commissions of Inquiry Ordinance. (Cap. 24.)
 The Currency Ordinance. (Cap. 32.)
 The Customs Ordinance. (Cap. 33.)
 The Customs Tariff Ordinance. (Cap. 34.)

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

- Defence Force Ordinance. (Cap. 35.)
 The Deputy Secretary for Native Affairs Ordinance. (Cap. 39.)
 The Derelict Property Ordinance. (Cap. 40.)
 The Diseases of Animals Ordinance. (Cap. 43.)
 The Druggists Ordinance. (Cap. 45.)
 The Electricity Supply Ordinance. (Cap. 48.)
 The Electricity Supply (Control) Ordinance. (Cap. 49.)
 The Explosives Ordinance. (Cap. 56.)
 The Ferries Ordinance. (Cap. 58.)
 The Fires and Occurrences Inquiry Ordinance. (Cap. 59.)
 The Forests Ordinance. (Cap. 63.)
 The Gold Mining Products Protection Ordinance. (Cap. 65.)
 The Illiterates Protection Ordinance. (Cap. 69.)
 The Immigration Restriction Ordinance. (Cap. 70.)
 The Imports and Exports Restriction Ordinance. (Cap. 71.)
 The Infectious Diseases Ordinance. (Cap. 72.)
 The Law Officers Ordinance. (Cap. 77.)
 The Liquor Traffic Ordinance. (Cap. 82.)
 The Loans Recovery Ordinance. (Cap. 91.)
 The Lunatic Asylums Ordinance. (Cap. 93.)
 The Maintenance Orders (Facilities for Enforcement) Ordinance. (Cap. 95.)
 The Marriage Ordinance. (Cap. 96.)
 The Marriage of British Subjects (Facilities) Ordinance. (Cap. 97.)
 The Marriage of Mohammedans Ordinance. (Cap. 98.)
 The Master and Servant Ordinance. (Cap. 101.)
 The Medical Practitioners and Dentists Registration Ordinance. (Cap. 103.)
 The Merchandise Marks Ordinance. (Cap. 104.)
 The Mosquitoes Ordinance. (Cap. 108.)
 The Oaths Ordinance. (Cap. 117.)
 The Patents Registration Ordinance. (Cap. 121.)
 The Peace Preservation Ordinance. (Cap. 122.)
 The Petition of Rights Ordinance. (Cap. 129.)
 Petroleum Ordinance. (Cap. 130.)
 The Police Force Ordinance. (Cap. 131.)
 The Post Office Ordinance. (Cap. 133.)
 The Prevention of Crimes Ordinance. (Cap. 135.)
 The Prisons Ordinance. (Cap. 136.)
 The Probate Exemption Ordinance. (Cap. 137.)
 The Public Holidays Ordinance. (Cap. 141.)
 The Public Officers Guarantee Fund Ordinance. (Cap. 143.)
 The Public Officers Protection Ordinance. (Cap. 144.)
 The Rivers Ordinance. (Cap. 148.)
 The Stamp Ordinance. (Cap. 154.)
 The Statute Law Revision Ordinance. (Cap. 155.)
 The Survey Ordinance. (Cap. 159.)
 The Telegraphs Ordinance. (Cap. 161.)
 The Termination of the War (Definition) Ordinance. (Cap. 162.)
 The Territorial Force Ordinance. (Cap. 163.)
 The Timber Protection Ordinance. (Cap. 164.)
 The Time Determination Ordinance. (Cap. 165.)
 The Trade Marks Ordinance. (Cap. 171.)
 The Trade Marks (Amendment) Ordinance. (Cap. 172.)
 The Uniforms Ordinance. (Cap. 181.)
 The Vaccination Ordinance. (Cap. 182.)
 The Weights and Measures Ordinance. (Cap. 185.)
 The Royal West African Frontier Force Ordinance. (Cap. 186.)
 The Royal West African Frontier Force (Reserve Force) Ordinance. (Cap. 187.)
 The Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance. (Cap. 188.)

APPENDIX V—*contd.*

- The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance. (Cap. 189.)
The Arbitration Ordinance, 1928. (No. 9 of 1928.)
The Children (Care and Reformation) Ordinance, 1928. (No. 22 of 1928.)
The Public Officers and Government Departments (Change of Designations) Ordinance, 1929. (No. 27 of 1929.)
The Reaffirmation of the Abolition of Slavery Ordinance, 1930. (No. 20 of 1930.)
The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1931. (No. 5 of 1931.)
The Midwives Ordinance, 1931. (No. 10 of 1931.)
The Mercury Ordinance, 1932. (No. 2 of 1932.)
The Arbitration (Foreign Awards) Ordinance, 1932. (No. 7 of 1932.)
Wages Regulation Ordinance, 1932. (No. 23 of 1932.)
The Powers of Attorney Ordinance, 1933. (No. 7 of 1933.)
The Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1934. (No. 27 of 1934.)

APPENDIX VI.

REVENUE, 1935.

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>			<i>Totals of Head.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. <i>Customs and Excise :</i>						
1. Import duties (a)	24,922	0	0			
2. Export duties (b)	9,374	0	0			
3. Fines (b)	82	0	0			
4. Miscellaneous (b)	16	0	0			
	<hr/>			34,394	0	0
2. <i>Licences and Other Internal Revenue :—</i>						
1. Licences etc. (b)				2,941	6	3
3. <i>Fees of Court, etc. :</i>						
1. Fees, etc. (b)				984	5	3
4. <i>Posts and Telegraphs :</i>						
1. Sale of stamps (b)	423	18	5			
2. Telegrams and telephones (b)	202	0	0			
3. Commission on money and postal orders (b)	53	11	6			
4. Parcel post receipts (b)	44	0	0			
5. Letter boxes (b)	57	9	9			
6. Post Office publications (b)	0	6	6			
7. Telegraphic addresses (b)	1	0	0			
	<hr/>			782	6	2
5. <i>Miscellaneous :</i>						
1. Share of income from Currency Board Invest- ments (a)	1,418	0	0			
2. Miscellaneous Receipts (b)	63	14	6			
	<hr/>			1,481	14	6
				<hr/>		
				£40,583	12	2
				<hr/>		

(a) Proportionate revenue based on trade for calendar year 1935.

(b) Actual receipts.

APPENDIX VII.
EXPENDITURE, 1935.

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>	<i>Totals of Head.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. <i>The Governor :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)... ..			1,019 3 3
2. <i>Agriculture :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)... ..	982 2 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
	£ s. d.		
Europeans	1,629 17 9 (b)		
Africans	1,547 0 4 (b)		
	<hr/> 3,176 18 1		
		4,159 0 1	
3. Travelling and transport (b)		493 5 9	
4. Allowance in lieu of quarters (b)		2 11 8	
5. Upkeep and equipment of Experimental Stations (b)		991 16 8	
6. Horticultural work (b) ...		15 1 0	
7. Labour for inspection of produce (b)		70 9 9	
8. Printing and propaganda (b)		9 19 6	
9. Erection and maintenance of temporary buildings (b)		30 13 11	
10. Grants to district committees (b)		5 0 0	
11. Shea butter and oil-seeds industry (b)		25 10 0	
12. Additional expenditure—Produce inspection (b)...		31 5 6	
		<hr/> 5,834 13 10	
3. <i>Animal Health :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	1,526 10 6		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
	£ s. d.		
Europeans	1,185 10 11 (b)		
Africans	269 15 5 (b)		
	<hr/> 1,455 6 4		
		2,981 16 10	
3. Travelling and transport (b)		69 8 1	
4. Purchase of animals (b) ...		11 8 0	
5. Upkeep of immunization camps (b)		17 13 6	
6. Replacement of buildings (b)		2 7 6	
		<hr/> 3,082 13 11	

EXPENDITURE, 1935—*contd.*

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>	<i>Totals of Head.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4. <i>Audit</i> :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)			1,138 8 5
5. <i>Customs</i> :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	454 8 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
£ s. d.			
Europeans 1,499 15 7 (b)			
Africans 6,116 7 2 (b)			
	7,616 2 9		
		8,070 10 9	
3. Travelling and transport (b)		996 16 9	
4. Allowance in lieu of quarters (b)		47 19 7	
5. Clothing and equipment (b)		288 6 7	
6. Office expenses (b)		0 15 8	
7. Upkeep of Preventive Stations (b)... ..		211 19 11	
8. Arms and ammunition (b) ...		24 19 7	
9. Shooting prizes to Preven- tive men (b)		2 13 5	
10. Awards for seizures (b) ...		89 12 1	
11. Gratuities on discharge to Preventive men (b) ...		833 3 7	
			10,566 17 11
6. <i>Education</i> :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)		443 18 0	
2. Grants to schools (b) ...		7,879 0 0	
			8,322 18 0
7. <i>Forestry</i> :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	469 16 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
£ s. d.			
Europeans 118 15 11 (b)			
Africans 348 16 8 (b)			
	467 12 7		
		937 8 7	
3. Travelling and transport (b)		38 9 0	
4. Forest reserves—demarca- tion, etc. (b)		79 1 3	
			1,054 18 10

EXPENDITURE, 1935—*contd.*

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>	<i>Totals of Head.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8. <i>Judiciary—Ashanti and Northern Territories :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)		294 13 6	
2. Witnesses' expenses (b) ...		7 9 0	
		<hr/>	302 2 6
9. <i>Law Officers :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)			312 0 0
10. <i>Medical Department :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	1,772 8 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
£ s. d.			
Europeans	2,989 5 4		
Africans	1,026 10 0		
	<hr/>		
	4,015 15 4		
	<hr/>	5,788 3 4	
3. Travelling and transport (b)		463 1 7	
4. Allowance in lieu of quarters (b)		9 11 8	
5. Office expenses (b)		0 10 6	
6. Diet and provisions (b)		50 6 8	
7. Fuel and light (b)		6 14 0	
8. Drugs and hospital equipment (b)		1,073 12 1	
9. Leper Settlement (b)		1,519 13 8	
10. Servants and labourers (b)		98 3 4	
11. Medical assistance, extra (b)		73 15 0	
		<hr/>	9,083 11 10
11. <i>Health Branch—Medical Dept. :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	467 18 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
Africans (b)	776 1 3		
	<hr/>	1,243 19 3	
3. Travelling and transport (b)		28 13 1	
4. Scavengers and labourers (b)		653 5 9	
5. Clearing Government lands (b)		141 11 6	
6. Village sanitation (b)		33 0 0	
7. Dustbins, tools, etc. (b)		0 6 0	
8. Infectious diseases, preventive measures (b)		95 0 0	
9. Infant clinics (b)		24 0 0	
10. Grant to Roman Catholic Mission for Infant Welfare clinics (b)		175 10 6	
		<hr/>	2,395 6 1
12. <i>Medical Research Institute :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)			723 3 2

EXPENDITURE, 1935—*contd.*

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> £ s. d.	<i>Totals of</i> <i>Sub-head.</i> £ s. d.	<i>Totals of</i> <i>Head.</i> £ s. d.
13. <i>Miscellaneous Services :—</i>			
1. Refunds of revenue (b) ...		13 7 2	
2. Cocoa card system (b) ...		175 7 10	
3. Conveyance of specie (b) ...		64 16 8	
4. Celebration of H.M. Silver Jubilee (b) ...		10 0 0	
		<hr/>	263 11 8
14. <i>Pension Contributions (c) ...</i>			2,379 3 3
15. <i>Police :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	795 10 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
£ s. d.			
Europeans 523 7 5 (b)			
Africans 3,499 1 10 (b)			
	<hr/>		
	4,022 9 3		
3. Travelling and transport (b)		4,817 19 3	
4. Rent allowances (b) ...		160 13 7	
5. Office expenses (b) ...		3 0 0	
6. Clothing and equipment (b)		2 8 0	
7. Allowance in lieu of uniform to C.I.D. (b) ...		12 2 10	
8. Upkeep of rifle range (b) ...		4 10 0	
9. Rations for prisoners etc. (b)		2 15 0	
10. Gratuities (b) ...		18 19 5	
11. Buildings, cells, offices, etc. (b)		226 19 3	
		<hr/>	
		88 11 5	5,337 18 9
16. <i>Political Administration :—</i>			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	708 4 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
£ s. d.			
Europeans 6,952 16 5 (b)			
Africans 1,271 6 8 (b)			
	<hr/>		
	8,224 3 1		
3. Travelling and transport (b)		8,932 7 1	
4. Clothing for Bailiffs (b) ...		1,303 8 7	
5. Inquests (b) ...		6 6	
6. Presents to chiefs (b) ...		18 18 0	
7. Chiefs' expenses (b) ...		16 12 0	
8. Gardens and plantations (b)		5 13 8	
9. Office Expenses (b) ...		67 9 10	
10. Bailiffs' service and mileage fees (b) ...		3 2 11	
		<hr/>	
		150 18 0	10,498 16 7

EXPENDITURE, 1935—*contd.*

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i> £ s. d.	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i> £ s. d.	<i>Totals of Head.</i> £ s. d.
17. Posts and Telegraphs :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	809 4 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
Africans (b)	719 19 5	1,529 3 5	
3. Telegraph and telephone systems (b)		75 19 0	
4. Conveyance of inland mails (b)		257 10 0	
5. Other charges (b)		93 13 2	
			1,956 5 7
18. Printing Office :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)			2,822 17 8
19. Prisons :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	254 14 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
Africans (b)	809 1 8	1,063 15 8	
3. Travelling and transport (b)		5 2 0	
4. Conveyance of prisoners (b)		15 11 6	
5. Prison Appliances (b) ...		0 3 0	
6. Prisoners' rations (b) ...		153 8 0	
			1,238 0 2
20. Public Works Department :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	771 8 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
Africans (b)	147 10 4	918 18 4	
3. Travelling and transport (b)		5 7 0	
			924 5 4
21. Public Works Annually Recurrent :—			
1. Maintenance of existing buildings (b)		11 11 6	
2. Maintenance of trade roads (b)		538 13 11	
3. Chainmen and survey ex- penses (b)		23 16 0	
4. Maintenance of roads (b) ...		2,259 17 4	
5. Ferries (b)		100 0 0	
6. Provision and upkeep of rest- houses, outstation buildings, and temporary quarters (b)		496 9 8	
7. Lighting streets and public buildings (b)		30 0 1	
8. Water supply at outstations (b)		1 13 9	
			3,462 2 3

EXPENDITURE, 1935—*contd.*

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Totals of Sub-head.</i>	<i>Totals of Head.</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22. <i>Public Works Extraordinary</i> :—			
1. Minor works (b)		25 0 0	
2. Minor works in Eastern Prov. (b)		96 19 0	
3. Road 129E. Bame-Honuta Bridge (b)		80 16 11	
4. Bridge over Todji river road 124E. (b)		66 17 4	
5. Anti Amaryl Aerodrome, etc. (b)		225 0 0	
		<hr/>	494 13 3
23. <i>Secretariat</i> :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)			2,750 11 1
24. <i>Supreme Court</i> :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	573 4 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
Africans (b)	72 5 0	645 9 0	
	<hr/>	1 2 0	
3. Clothing (b)		14 0	
4. Witnesses' expenses (b) ...		<hr/>	647 5 0
25. <i>Surveys</i> —			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)	275 0 0		
2. Personal emoluments :—			
Africans (b)	45 16 8	320 16 8	
	<hr/>	6 19 0	
3. Travelling and transport (b)		7 3	
4. Stores and stationery (b) ...		39 3 4	
5. Labourers (b)		<hr/>	367 6 3
26. <i>Transport Department</i> :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)		360 16 0	
2. Travelling and transport (b)		3 9 6	
		<hr/>	364 5 6
27. <i>Treasury</i> :—			
1. Proportion of Headquarters Administrative Charges (a)		1,379 11 11	
2. Office expenses (b) ...		0 2 8	
		<hr/>	1,379 14 7

EXPENDITURE, 1935—*contd.*

<i>Head and Sub-head.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Totals of</i>			<i>Totals of</i>		
		<i>Sub-head.</i>			<i>Head.</i>		
	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
28. <i>Vital Statistics</i> :—							
1. Proportion of Headquarters							
Administrative Charges (a)	482 15 4						
2. Personal emoluments :—							
Africans (b) 	12 0 0						
		494	15	4			
3. Maintenance of cemeteries (b)		16	0	3			
4. Grave-diggers (b) 		46	3	6			
					556	19	1
Total Expenditure 					£79,279	13	9

(a) Proportionate expenditure based on population.

(b) Actual payments.

(c) Pension contributions based on length of service in Togoland during the year.

APPENDIX VIII.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1933, 1934 AND 1935.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>1933.</i>			<i>1934.</i>			<i>1935.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs and Excise	25,380	0	0	18,989	0	0	34,394	0	0
2. Licences and other Internal Revenue... ..	4,126	15	4	2,499	12	3	2,941	6	3
3. Fees of Court, etc.	1,071	17	9	1,067	8	5	984	5	3
4. Posts and Telegraphs	757	17	6	711	1	7	782	6	2
5. Miscellaneous	1,365	6	10	1,901	19	9	1,481	14	6
6. Special Receipts	700	17	7	334	15	4	—		
Totals£	33,402	15	0	25,503	17	4	40,583	12	2

APPENDIX IX.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE SHOWING INCREASES AND DECREASES.

<i>Heads of Revenue.</i>	<i>1934.</i>			<i>1935.</i>			<i>Increase.</i>			<i>Decrease.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Customs and Excise	18,989	0	0	34,394	0	0	15,405	0	0*	—		
2. Licences and other Internal Revenue	2,499	12	3	2,941	6	3	441	14	0†	—		
3. Fees of Court, etc....	1,067	8	5	984	5	3	—			83	3	2‡
4. Posts and Tele- graphs	711	1	7	782	6	2	71	4	7§	—		
5. Miscellaneous ...	1,901	19	9	1,481	14	6	—			420	5	3||
6. Special Receipts ...	334	15	4	—			—			334	15	4¶
Totals£	25,503	17	4	40,583	12	2	15,917	18	7	838	3	9

	£	s.	d.
Increase ...	15,917	18	7
Decrease ...	838	3	9
Net increase ...	£15,079	14	10

* Due to increase in import and export duties.

† Due to increase in Cattle Import Tax and Firearms and Ammunition Licences.

‡ Due to decrease in Bailiff and Court Fees, etc.

§ Due to increase in Stamp sales, Telegraph and Telephone receipts.

|| Due to decrease in share of income from Currency Board investments.

¶ No levy on Civil Servants' Emoluments collected during the year.

APPENDIX X.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE, 1934 AND 1935.

Heads of Expenditure.	1934.			1935.			1934.	1935.	Increase.		Decrease.		Remarks.
	Expenditure at Stations.		Proportionate Expenditure based on Population and Pension Contributions.	Expenditure at Stations.		Proportionate Expenditure based on Population and Pension Contributions.	Total.		Total.		Total.		
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1. Governor ...	—	—	985 1 0	—	—	1,019 3 3	985 1 0	1,019 3 3	34 2 3	—	—	—	Increase in expenditure on upkeep and equipment of experimental stations.
2. Agriculture...	4,757	5 10	924 8 0	4,852	11 10	982 2 0	5,681 13 10	5,834 13 10	153 0 0	—	—	—	
3. Animal Health ...	1,437	8 0	1,461 10 2	1,556	3 5	1,526 10 6	2,898 18 2	3,082 13 11	183 15 9	—	—	—	Increased personal emoluments.
4. Audit Department...	—	—	1,185 18 5	—	—	1,138 8 5	1,185 18 5	1,138 8 5	—	—	47 10 0	0	Increased personal emoluments and gratuities to Preventive men on discharge.
5. Customs ...	9,472	4 2	355 4 0	10,112	9 11	454 8 0	9,827 8 2	10,566 17 11	739 9 9	—	—	—	
6. Education ...	7,718	0 0	387 4 0	7,879	0 0	443 18 0	8,105 4 0	8,322 18 0	217 14 0	—	—	—	Increase in grants to schools.
7. Forestry ...	757	6 6	436 12 0	585	2 10	469 16 0	1,193 18 6	1,054 18 10	—	—	138 19 8	8	Decrease in staff and in expenditure on forest reserve demarcation.

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURE, 1934 AND 1935—*contd.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1934.				1935.				1934.		1935.		Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
	Expenditure at Stations.		Proportionate Expenditure based on Population and Pension Contributions.		Expenditure at Stations.		Proportionate Expenditure based on Population and Pension Contributions.		Total.		Total.				
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.			
8. Judiciary — Ashanti and Northern Territories	0	15 0	560	9 2	7	9 0	294	13 6	561	4 2	302	2 6	—	£ 259 1 8	Decrease due to amalgamation of this Department with the Supreme Court from 1st July, 1935.
9. Law Officers ...	—	—	312	0 0	—	—	312	0 0	312	0 0	312	0 0	—	—	Increase in staff.
10. Medical Department	6,799	0 11	1,649	16 0	7,311	3 10	1,772	8 0	8,448	16 11	9,083	11 10	634	14 11	Do.
11. Health Branch, etc.	1,703	2 1	462	10 0	1,927	8 1	467	18 0	2,165	12 1	2,395	6 1	229	14 0	
12. Medical Research Institute	—	—	706	5 4	—	—	723	3 2	706	5 4	723	3 2	16	17 10	
13. Miscellaneous Services	359	1 10	—	—	263	11 8	—	—	359	1 10	263	11 8	—	95 10 2	
14. Pension Contributions	—	—	1,822	9 10	—	—	2,379	3 3	1,822	9 10	2,379	3 3	556	13 5	Do.
15. Police ...	4,730	16 9	698	0 0	4,542	8 9	795	10 0	5,428	16 9	5,337	18 9	—	90 18 0	Increase in staff and cost of Headquarters Administrative Charges.
16. Political Administration	5,940	17 5	704	4 0	9,790	12 7	708	4 0	6,645	1 5	10,498	16 7	3,853	15 2	Do.
17. Posts and Telegraphs	1,011	14 10	713	2 0	1,147	1 7	809	4 0	1,724	16 10	1,956	5 7	231	8 9	
18. Printing Office ...	—	—	2,772	19 9	—	—	2,822	17 8	2,772	19 9	2,822	17 8	49	17 11	

19. Prisons ...	936 11 4	209 8 0	983 6 2	254 14 0	1,145 19 4	1,238 0 2	92 0 10	—	Increased cost in main- tenance of roads. Increased cost in road construction.
20. Public Works Department	39 18 4	686 4 0	152 17 4	771 8 0	726 2 4	924 5 4	198 3 0	—	
21. Public Works Annually Recurrent	2,653 16 5	—	3,462 2 3	—	2,653 16 5	3,462 2 3	808 5 10	—	
22. Public Works Extraordinary	55 4 2	—	494 13 3	—	55 4 2	494 13 3	439 9 1	—	
23. Secretariat ...	—	2,670 0 10	—	2,750 11 1	2,670 0 10	2,750 11 1	80 10 3	—	
24. Supreme Court ...	72 17 0	533 12 0	74 1 0	573 4 0	606 9 0	647 5 0	40 16 0	—	
25. Survey Department	41 2 3	243 4 0	92 6 3	275 0 0	284 6 3	367 6 3	83 0 0	—	
26. Transport Department	—	358 16 0	3 9 6	360 16 0	358 16 0	364 5 6	5 9 6	—	
27. Treasury ...	—	1,444 10 5	0 2 8	1,379 11 11	1,444 10 5	1,379 14 7	—	64 15 10	
28. Vital Statistics ...	77 11 9	497 19 10	74 3 9	482 15 4	575 11 7	556 19 1	—	18 12 6	
TOTALS ...	48,564 14 7	22,781 8 9	55,312 5 8	23,967 8 1	71,346 3 4	79,279 13 9	8,648 18 3	715 7 10	

APPENDIX XI.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1933,
1934 AND 1935.

<i>Heads of Expenditure.</i>	<i>1933.</i>			<i>1934.</i>			<i>1935.</i>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. The Governor	1,061	5	1	985	1	0	1,019	3	3
2. Agriculture	6,140	8	3	5,681	13	10	5,834	13	10
3. Animal Health	3,079	10	0	2,898	18	2	3,082	13	11
4. Audit Department	1,207	17	1	1,185	18	5	1,138	8	5
5. Customs	10,399	9	7	9,827	8	2	10,566	17	11
6. Education	7,776	2	5	8,105	4	0	8,322	18	0
7. Forestry	1,368	14	1	1,193	18	6	1,054	18	10
8. Judiciary—Ashanti and Northern Territories.	550	18	0	561	4	2	302	2	6
9. Law Officers	312	0	0	312	0	0	312	0	0
10. Medical Department	6,165	5	11	8,448	16	11	9,083	11	10
11. Health Branch, etc.	1,888	0	1	2,165	12	1	2,395	6	1
12. Medical Research Institute	591	18	8	706	5	4	723	3	2
13. Miscellaneous Services	312	4	9	359	1	10	263	11	8
14. Pension Contributions	2,422	10	0	1,822	9	10	2,379	3	3
15. Police	5,778	19	2	5,428	16	9	5,337	18	9
16. Political Administration	9,685	13	3	6,645	1	5	10,498	16	7
17. Posts and Telegraphs	1,621	18	8	1,724	16	10	1,956	5	7
18. Printing Office	2,562	7	10	2,772	19	9	2,822	17	8
19. Prisons	1,084	0	7	1,145	19	4	1,238	0	2
20. Public Works Department	727	8	10	726	2	4	924	5	4
21. Public Works Annually Re- current.	2,267	16	1	2,653	16	5	3,462	2	3
22. Public Works Extraordinary	37	13	6	55	4	2	494	13	3
23. Secretariat	2,640	19	4	2,670	0	10	2,750	11	1
24. Supreme Court	606	15	6	606	9	0	647	5	0
25. Survey Department	2,679	11	3	284	6	3	367	6	3
26. Transport Department	358	11	6	358	16	0	364	5	6
27. Treasury	1,466	16	5	1,444	10	5	1,379	14	7
28. Vital Statistics	594	15	1	575	11	7	556	19	1
Totals	£75,389	10	11	£71,346	3	4	£79,279	13	9

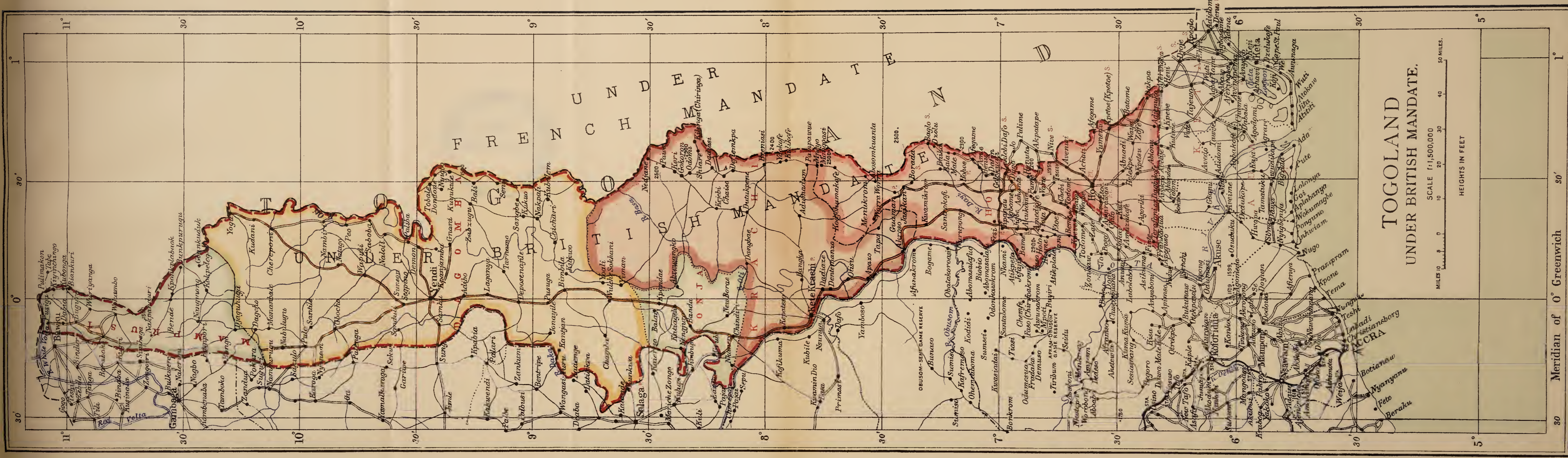
APPENDIX XII.

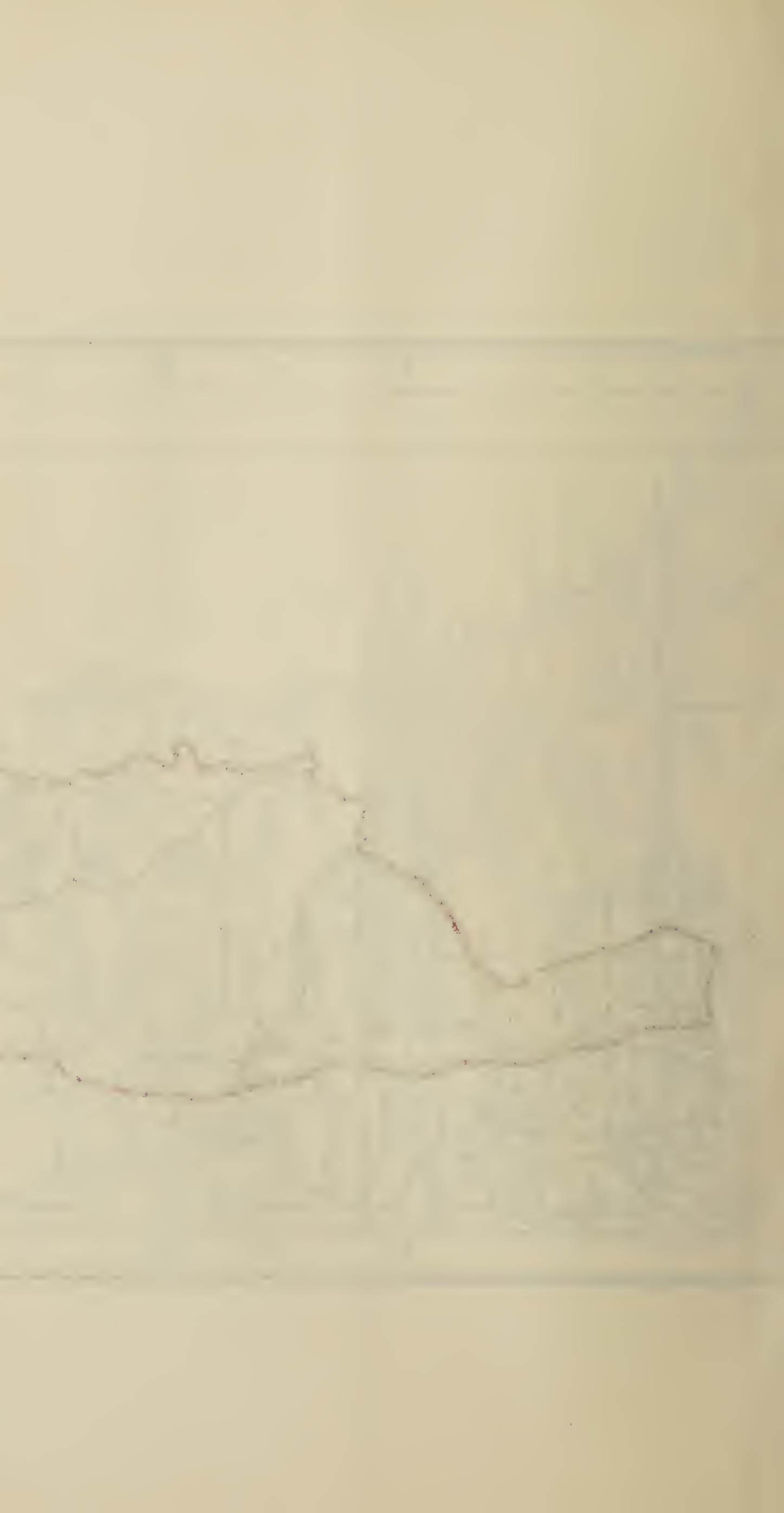
STATISTICAL TABLE OF PUBLIC FINANCE.

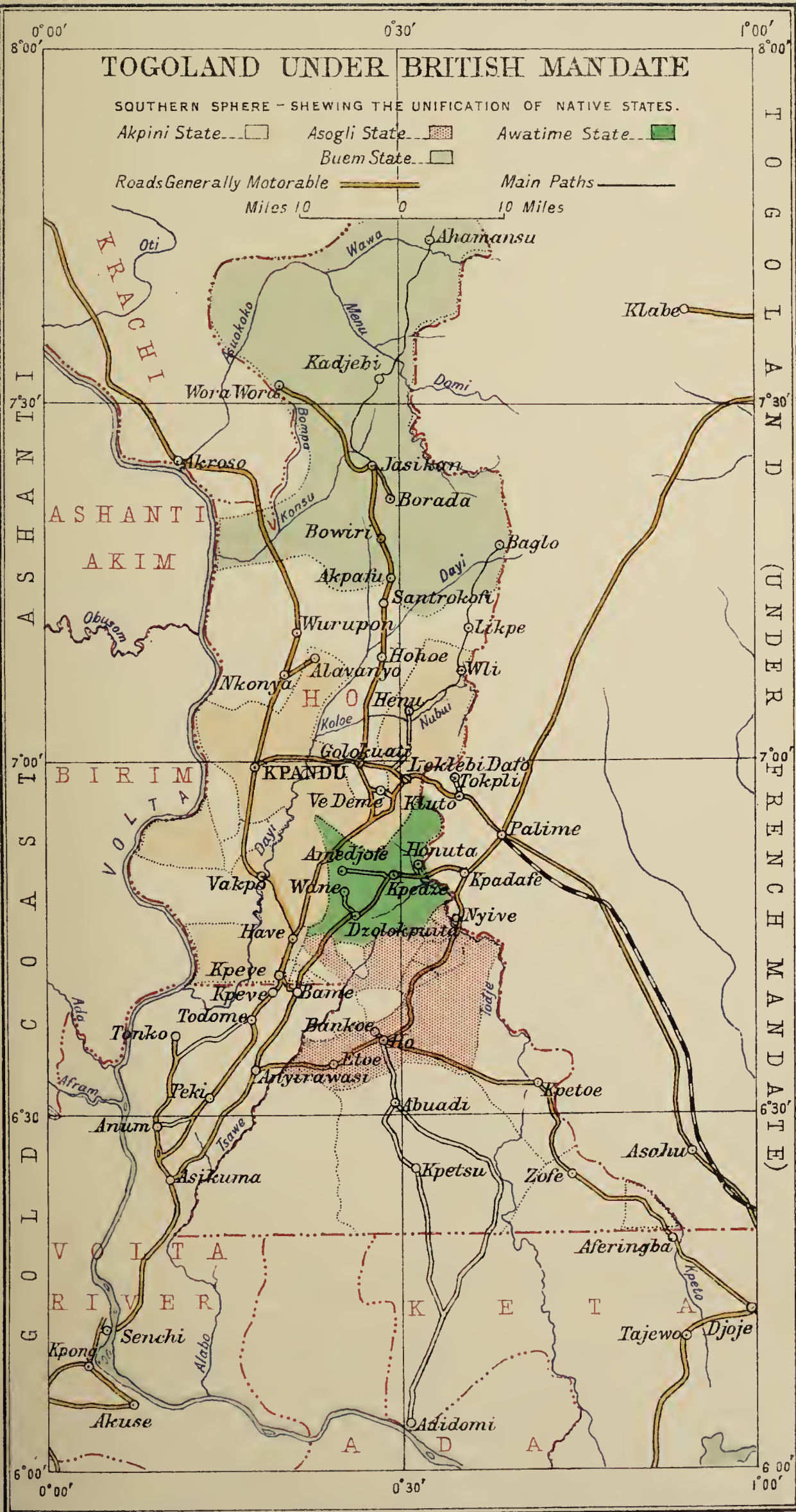
Financial or Administrative year.	Public Debt (Latest Figures).	Revenue from External Sources.		Revenue other than from External Sources.	Amount spent on			
		Loans and Advances.	Non-recover- able Grants.		Native Education.	Agriculture.	Public Health.	Public Works.
1921	—	—	£ 22,541	£ 1,849	£ 2,880	£ 573	£ 1,528	£ 16,389
1922	—	—	22,537	2,700	2,631	524	1,396	14,956
1923-24 (a)	—	—	29,288	20,081	4,389	2,392	2,420	13,136
1924-25 (a)	—	—	56,986	36,015	5,222	3,551	4,244	17,695
1925-26 (a)	—	—	62,528	41,010	5,810	3,349	5,118	14,082
1926-27 (a)	—	—	30,140	50,651	5,366	3,936	5,512	6,212
1927-28 (a)	—	—	—	136,676	5,618	3,658	7,347	4,132
1928-29 (a)	—	—	219	70,986	5,004	4,860	9,345	5,740
1929 (b)	—	—	26,270	59,708	7,785	6,536	9,115	13,546
1930 (b)	—	—	55,095	38,941	9,697	6,267	9,627	14,484
1931 (b)	—	—	49,283	31,670	8,365	7,745	9,772	4,707
1932 (b)	—	—	43,844	30,250	7,534	6,429	9,342	3,783
1933 (b)	—	—	41,986	33,403	7,776	6,140	8,645	3,033
1934 (b)	—	—	45,842	25,504	8,105	5,682	11,321	3,435
1935 (b)	—	—	38,695	40,584	8,323	5,835	12,202	4,881

(a) For the period 1st April to 31st March.

(b) For the period 1st January to 31st December.







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